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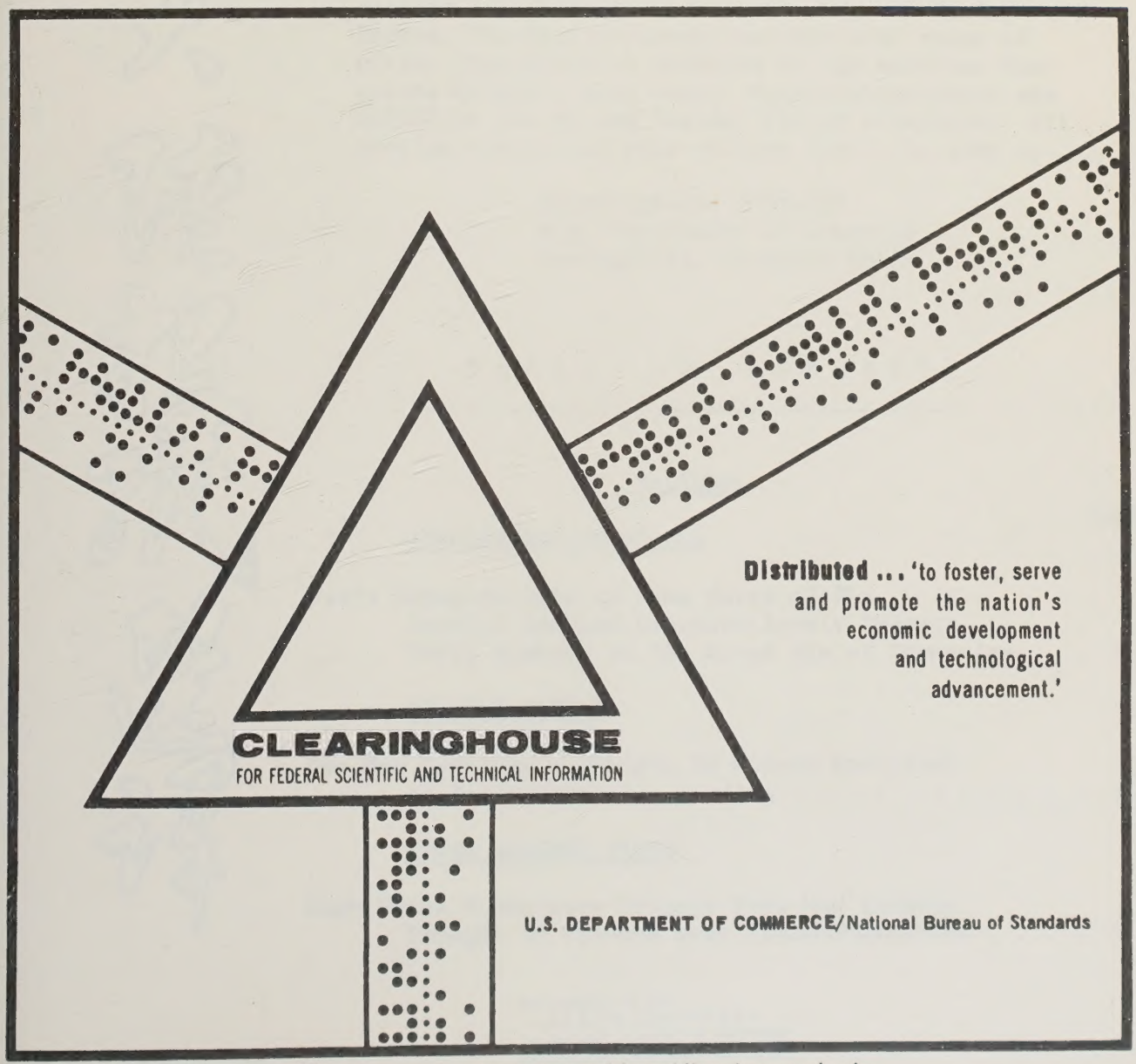
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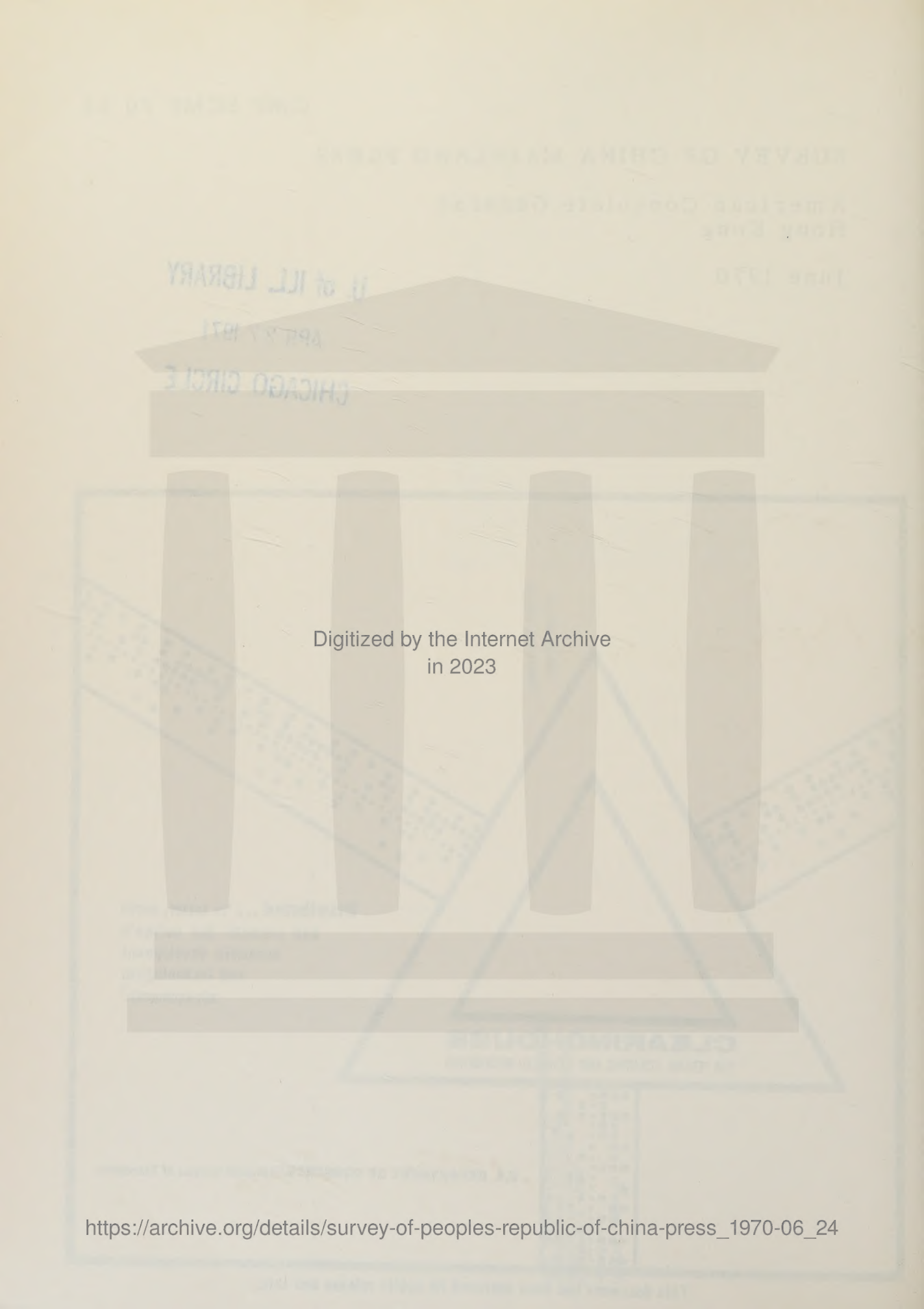
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June 15, 1970 No. 4676

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Organizations of Some Units of PLA Lanchow Command Conscientiously Educate Party Members in the Great Aim of Communism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 30, 1970)

Party organizations of some units of the PLA Lanchow Command indoctrinate Party members in the Army in the necessity of continuing to make revolution even under the dictatorship of the proletariat, till communism is finally realized.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Lanchow, May 27) While carrying out in depth the education in the new Party Constitution, the Party organizations of some units of the Lanchow Command of the PLA obey great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "We make efforts now in order to attain a great aim in the future; we are no communists if we lose sight of this great aim," and give prominence to the education in the great aim of communism. This makes the broad masses of communists understand more deeply Chairman Mao's idea of Party building, see more clearly the Party's character and its tasks, and consciously arm themselves with Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This greatly strengthens the Party's fighting power and gives a great impetus to the revolutionized and militant building of the army units.

Giving Prominence to the Education in the Great Aim of Communism Is Determined by the Party's Character and Is Needed in Heightening the Consciousness of Continuing Revolution

It is pointed out in the new Party Constitution that: "The ultimate aim of the Party is the realization of communism." "Members of the Communist Party of China, who dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism, must be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory!"

While carrying out in depth the education in the new Party Constitution, the Party organizations of these units deeply realize that: To give prominence to the education in the great aim of communism is determined by the Party's character and is needed in strengthening ideological building of the Party under the new situations of the class struggle at home and abroad. Grasping well the education in the great aim of communism is of vital practical significance and of far-reaching historical significance.

They are of the opinion that: In the course of the intensive study of the new Party Constitution, only when a firm hold is taken of the education in the great aim will it be possible for Party members and the masses to understand more deeply the Party's guiding ideas and to consciously arm themselves with Chairman Mao's idea of Party building. Only in this way will it be possible for Party members and the masses to understand clearly the Party's character and tasks and establish the will to dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism. Only in this way will it be possible for the Party members and the masses to understand deeply Chairman Mao's great theories about classes, class contradictions and class struggle, to enhance their consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a better way and in a living way, to vigorously remold their world outlook, and to prove themselves advanced elements of the proletariat.

Therefore, while studying the new Party Constitution, once we take firm hold of the education in the great aim, we shall have grasped the key, be able to study it at a new level, and heighten the levels of ideological revolutionization and organizational revolutionization.

In the course of study, these Party organizations lead all to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory, not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance," and in relation to the General Program of the new Party Constitution, to extensively put on the table the manifestations of the "four existences," namely, "the constant existence of classes, class contradiction and class struggle, the existence of the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, the existence of the danger of restoration of capitalism, and the existence of the threat of subversion and invasion by imperialism and modern revisionism" in a socialist society.

This makes the broad masses of Party members see clearly that, to attain the great aim of communism, it is necessary to strive to thoroughly overthrow the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, to replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, to use socialism to defeat capitalism, to abolish the system of exploitation of man by man in the world, and to emancipate mankind as a whole.

With thinking enhanced, the broad masses of Party members further arm themselves with Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consciously fight self and criticize revisionism and, proceeding from the high level of attaining the great aim of communism, examine whether or not they are firmly determined ideologically to dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism, and continuously heighten their consciousness of continuing revolution.

Almost all members of the Party committee of the 3rd battalion of the army unit where combat hero P'ang Kuo-hsing had served before he died had been tempered and tested in the revolutionary war and had contributed their shares during the struggle to seize and consolidate the political power for the proletariat. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, some of them remained long and fought on the first line of "three-support" and "two-military" work and some others led their units to fight in the wind-blown and snowclad highland, rendering new service for the people.

In the face of their achievements, some committee members fostered the idea that "work is almost complete" and "we should relax," slowing the pace of continuing revolution. In view of this state of affairs, the battalion Party committee set up a new Party Constitution study class and mobilized all to hold a mass discussion, "What is the aim of the communists in continuing revolution?" in line with their actual thinking and in the light of the new Party Constitution.

This made all understand that the aim of the communists in continuing revolution is the realization of communism. They said: "We should not be communists who only fight for realizing the new democracy, nor communists who only struggle for the realization of socialism, but must be communists who struggle through to the end for the realization of communism."

Giving Prominence to Education in the Great Aim of Communism, Doing One's Work in a Down-to-Earth Manner

After being educated in the great aim of communism, the broad masses of communists bore in their minds the interests of the whole and showed concern for world affairs. Their ideological level rose to a greater height and they were filled with greater revolutionary energies. To direct their revolutionary fervor to their work, the Party organizations at all levels led the communists and the masses to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We make efforts now in order to attain a great aim in the future. We are no communists if we lose sight of this great aim. However, we also are no communists if we slacken our efforts today."

This made all understand deeply that vanguard fighters of the proletariat must not only always and firmly bear in mind this great aim of communism, but also have the revolutionary spirit of working concretely and arduously for attaining this great aim. They said: If only we "long for" communism without struggling for it, we shall be utopian communists. Only when we always and firmly bear in mind the great aim of communism, take a firm footing at our posts and pick heavy loads to carry can we be real communists.

In the course of study, in view of the actual thinking of some communists, these Party organizations further led them to make clear the three relations: (1) The relation between the fulfillment of revolutionary tasks at the present stage and the realization of the great aim of communism: (2) The relation between the firm hold of the gun and the realization of the great aim of communism; (3) The relation between the role of communists as the vanguard and model and the realization of the great aim of communism.

This made all understand more deeply the relation between their work and the realization of the great aim of communism. They said: "Communists work for communism. Every task we do each day means an additional tile or brick to communism. After taking each step forward, we shall be one step nearer the great aim of communism."

Liu Hsueh-pao, a combat hero defending the great proletarian cultural revolution said in excitement: "Communists must thoroughly infuse their minds with communist ideas, do their jobs in the spirit of revolutionary efforts plus masculine efforts, grasp the gun all their lives in defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and stand on guard all their lives in defense of great leader Chairman Mao!"

In Giving Prominence to the Education in the Great Aim of Communism, It Is Necessary To Tightly Grasp the Party Members' Joining the Party Ideologically

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "There are many Party members who have joined the Communist Party organizationally but have not yet joined the Party wholly or at all ideologically. Those who have not joined the Party ideologically still carry a great deal of the muck of the exploiting classes in their heads, and have no idea at all of what proletarian ideology, or communism, or the Party is."

In the course of study, the Party organizations of many units, obeying this teaching of Chairman Mao, tightly grasped the link of educating the Party members to join the Party ideologically. In many units, Party members were guided to take the great aim of communism as a mirror and the five "musts" for Party members laid down in the new Party Constitution as the ruler, to extensively discuss the question "Why do we join the Party?" and to sharply criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacies of the "theory of joining the Party to be an official" and "theory of merging public with private interests." This made the broad masses of Party members draw a clear line of demarcation between the advanced elements of the proletariat and the ordinary masses and see more clearly that joining the

Party was for the purpose of making revolution and was the starting point of continuing revolution and that only when they had solved the problem of joining the Party ideologically would they become communists worthy of the name.

In view of the fact that a small number of Party members fostered the living idea of "living in comfort by staying in the middle of the stream," the Party organizations organized all to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's policy of Party building, invited veteran fighters of the Red Army to tell about the heroic deeds of the revolutionary forerunners and model communists in devoting themselves wholeheartedly to the revolutionary cause, and led the broad masses of Party members to consciously remold their world outlook and, in the course of fiery struggle, to continuously temper their red hearts that were boundlessly loyal to the Party, to the people and to great leader Chairman Mao, and to train themselves to be vanguard fighters of the proletariat who were capable of uniting with and lead the masses to fight bravely against the class enemies.

After being taught to join the Party ideologically, the broad masses of cadres and fighters who were Party members were generally able to "take the lead in three things": taking the lead in "application" in the course of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way; taking the lead in "relentlessly" fighting self and criticizing revisionism; taking the lead in "constantly" continuing revolution.

While teaching Party members to join the Party ideologically, the Party organizations made them study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The ultimate aim of all communists is the ultimate accomplishment of a socialist society and communist society," so as to make them realize that the dedication of one's life to the struggle for communism was the highest demand for every communist in joining the Party ideologically and also the highest standard in realizing ideological revolutionization; the firmer their determination to attain the great aim of communism was, the greater the results they would achieve in revolutionizing their thinking.

In the course of study, the Party branch of the 5th company of the army unit in which Comrade Men Ho served before he died led the Party members to see what Chairman Mao had taught, what was laid down in the new Party Constitution, what they had written in their application for Party membership, and then to compare all this with what they had done, so that the Party members learned an impressive lesson.

Party member and squad leader Chai Kuo-ch'iang, taking the "five musts" for Party members laid down in the new Party Constitution as the standard, repeatedly examined his idea of regarding the joining of the Party as the goal of continuing revolution. He said: "Advanced elements of the proletariat are advanced because they have in their minds the great aim of communism and they shoulder the revolutionary heavy duty of emancipating mankind as a whole. Without the great aim of communism, they will regard the revolution as a '100-meter sprint' and not as a '10,000-li march.'"

Giving Prominence to the Education in the Great Aim of Communism, Building the Party's Leading Groups at Various Levels into Staunch Fighting Commands

After conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's idea of Party building and the new Party Constitution, the Party organizations of these army units deeply realized that the great aim of communism could be attained only by the Party's leading groups at various levels leading the Party members and the masses to fight amid hardships, and therefore, the most important thing in reinforcing the building of the Party would be to reinforce the revolutionized building of the Party's leading groups at various levels. They set up study classes participated in by office cadres, company cadres and representatives of fighters, and conducted open-door Party rectification campaigns and took firm hold of the education in five aspects:

1. Education in the Party's character and its tasks. This further heightened the consciousness of the members of the leading groups in continuing revolution and enabled them to firmly establish the noble will to carry the Chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end.

2. Education in the Party's guiding ideas. This further enhanced one's proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and made it possible to build the Party organizations at all levels into fighting groups that were boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

3. Education in the history of struggle between the two lines in the Party. This further heightened one's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and strengthened one's concept of the proletarian political power.

4. Education in the Party's principle of organization. This heightened one's consciousness of implementing the democratic centralism, cemented the unity among the Party's leading groups at various levels, and brought about "unity in thinking, policy, planning, command and action."

5. Education in the Party's glorious traditions. This made it possible to continuously develop the excellent styles of fighting amid hardships, remaining modest and prudent, refraining from arrogance and rashness, and maintaining close ties with the masses, and to build the Party organizations into staunch and vigorous fighting commands capable of leading the broad masses to struggle for the realization of communism.

Comparing Chairman Mao's great teachings with the Party's role in the historical period of dictatorship of the proletariat, the influence of the Chinese revolution on the world revolution, the position of the Army and the needs of the revolutionized and militant building of the army units, members of leading groups at various levels understood more clearly the great significance of the strengthening of the building of the leading groups. They consciously found their shortcomings and the cause of these shortcomings and drew up new measures, effectively promoting the revolutionization of the thinking of the members of the leading groups.

* * *

READING MATTER

Use Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Occupy Positions of Extracurricular Reading

- Teachers and students of the Tungfanghung "May 7" School in Chapei ch'U, Shanghai Municipality, compile their own revolutionary extracurricular reading materials and set up little libraries for different grades and classes. Such activities were greatly welcomed

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 1, 1970)

(NCNA Shanghai, May 31) Some of the revolutionary teachers and students of the Tungfanghung "May 7" School in Chapei ch'U, Shanghai Municipality, with the support of the workers Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the school, have compiled their own revolutionary extracurricular reading materials, set up little libraries for the different grades and classes and used Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy positions of extracurricular reading.

The positions of extracurricular reading are an important battlefield for the struggle to capture youths and children between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In the past, against the reading of bad books by certain students, teachers in this school only adopted such methods as "notices" prohibiting students from reading of bad books, and this was not very effective. The teachers realized that to be fond of reading was one of the characteristics of young people and children and that over-simplified methods could not repel bad books effectively. They came to the conclusion that as they developed a penetrating repudiation against poisonous books and publications they must also use revolutionary books to satisfy the youngsters' desire for reading and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy positions of extracurricular reading.

On one occasion Class Six of the sixth year invited master workers to speak about the deeds of the stevedores who fought for the glory of great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland. The students loved to hear them. At that time there was an article in the newspaper on this subject, so one of the teachers clipped it and let the students read it by turns. It was greatly welcomed by them.

From this experience this teacher thought there were many news bulletins and articles extolling Mao Tse-tung's thought and reflecting heroic personalities among the workers, peasants and soldiers, so we could compile our own revolutionary extracurricular reading materials. Thus she began compiling with her students after school hours.

Upon hearing that they were to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy positions of extracurricular reading, many students volunteered to bring along newspapers and periodicals from their homes. Under the guidance of the teacher, the students did their own selection, clipping and pasting.

Then they were bound into books. The students got more and more interested in this work. Some of the students even volunteered to give up their recess time to write titles and make illustrations for books they had compiled. Efforts of all the students in the class quickly crystallized in the form of 70-odd newly compiled books. Thus they set up a little library for the class.

During the selection and compilation of extracurricular reading materials they persevered in giving prominence to proletarian politics and making extracurricular reading materials even more educational by bearing in mind the characteristics of the youths and children in association with the current favorable situation in class struggle, revolution and production at home and abroad.

For instance: In association with the class struggle at home and abroad they selected "Pursuit of the Enemy," "Story of a Young Palestine Guerrilla" and "Do Not Forget the Peoples in the World Who Have Not Been Liberated," etc. In association with the current favorable situation in revolution and production they selected "The Revolutionary Locomotive in the Red Bastion," "The Red Sun Illuminated the Homes of the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants," etc., which extolled socialism, extolled the great achievements in industrial and agricultural production and extolled the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung. In the meantime they also selected some easily readable articles of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

"Revolutionary culture is a powerful weapon for the masses of people." The little library which enriched the after-school lives of the students were greatly welcomed by them. In the past anarchic thoughts were comparatively more rampant in this class and some of the students fought against one another and made trouble when they had nothing better to do. Now they read revolutionary books after class and learn from the examples of revolutionary heroic personalities in the books. This effectively promoted the ideological revolutionization of the youths and children.

One of the students in this class was not serious about his studies because he was influenced by bad books and often had fights with others and made trouble. But after the little library was set up he studied Chairman Mao's great teachings on the fostering of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and advanced deeds of revolutionary heroic personalities. These greatly educated him. Now he not only studies seriously but also actively takes part in revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and has become the leader of the team for the study of Chairman Mao's works.

The workers Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed at the Tungfanghung "May 7" School paid great attention to the experience of this class and promptly popularized it in the school. Now revolutionary teachers and students in many classes have begun to compile their own revolutionary extracurricular reading materials and set up little libraries.

* * *

FIGHT AGAINST FLOOD

East China Production Brigade Uses Mao Tsetung Thought to Triumph Over Tremendous Flood

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 5, 1970)

an east china production brigade has triumphed over a tremendous flood and speedily restored production and rebuilt the homes of its members by relying on its own strength, under the guidance of the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress. this heroic collective is the nanpao production brigade of the yinchu people's commune in tunglu county, chekiang province.

overcoming one difficulty after another by adhering to the great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres of the brigade succeeded in wresting enough grain for their own needs and some to spare for sale to the state last year, the year of the flood. its recent summer harvest is an all time high, topping last year's by one hundred per cent. this great success scored in revolution, production and combating natural disaster in a matter of only ten months is a triumphant ode to mao tsetung thought composed by the people of nanpao.

the brigade is located in the foothills of the tienmu mountains on the bank of the fenshui river in the western part of chekiang. heavy rains at the beginning of july last year continued for several days and soon brought the amount of rainfall to 320 millimetres. torrents poured off the mountains into the rapidly rising fenshui river. a huge crest swept over the banks. the nanpao brigade was struck by the biggest flood in its history.

an emergency meeting was immediately convened by the brigade's revolutionary leading group and the masses were mobilized to fight the flood. shock teams headed by communist party members braved strong winds and pouring rain to set out for the stricken areas.

communist party member li chin-jung, head of the brigade's revolutionary leading group, led a team into the lowest-lying place, the site of the electric pumping station. surging waves pounded the machinery room and the walls threatened to crumble at any moment. risking their lives, li chin-jung and his team rushed into the room to dismantle the motor and pump. no sooner had they brought the machinery to high ground than a huge billow swept the room away.

another team consisting of cadres and commune members hurried to the endangered part of the reservoir. they saw flood water pouring into it. they immediately opened the sluice gate to release water, saving the dam.

many old poor peasants and little red soldiers rushed to the brigade's stables and helped the cattle tenders drive the draught cattle to a mountain.

the rain got heavier and water rose still higher. the whole nanpao brigade became a vast lake. the people fought bravely and tenaciously against the flood. while rescuing collective property, some cadres and peasants were swept into the torrent. people encouraged and looked after one another.

with whole-hearted devotion to the people, li chin-jung gave up his chance of getting ashore several times and was washed 20 kilometres downstream from nanpao. finding that nine class brothers were marooned on a small rise of land, he dashed through the torrent at the risk of his life to help them get to a nearby tree, one by one. torrential waves pounded him. the peasants perched on the tree called him anxiously: "hurry up and climb up, it's dangerous below exclamation" li chin-jung recalled comrade chang szu-teh's revolutionary spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly described in one of the three constantly read articles by chairman mao. he refused to go up the tree because he saw that the trunk was battered by the torrent. he clung to the trunk to kick away debris washed downstream so as to protect the lives of the nine others.

in their fight against the flood the brigade's cadres and peasants used mao tsetung thought to unify command and action. they saved the brigade's cattle, motors and reservoir at the risk of their lives. helped by the revolutionary people from places downstream, peasants who had been swept into the water were saved.

the flood destroyed houses and farms of the nanpao people and caused great disaster. all 100 hectares of farmland were washed out and 26 hectares of good fields among these were covered with sand and rocks. apart from the 18 households on the hillslopes, nearly all the houses of the 206 other brigade households were destroyed by the flood. the disaster lay like a mountain on the nanpao people. it was a severe test.

the party and revolutionary committee at a higher level made arrangements to move the nanpao people temporarily to a small town five kilometres away. li chin-jung first convened a meeting of party members and cadres. they studied chairman mao's teaching over and over again: "only socialism can save china." like an all-illuminating beacon, chairman mao's teaching showed them the way forward. li wen-ho and shen kao-jen, both deputy heads of the brigade's revolutionary leading group, pledged that although the flood had washed away their houses and fields it could not wash away their revolutionary determination. if they united as one, they could overcome all difficulties, however great. li chin-jung said: "if we cadres dare to undertake heavy tasks and lead the masses in working hard, there are no difficulties we cannot overcome exclamation" the others expressed their determination: "we'll act according to chairman mao's instruction: be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

to arouse the masses, the brigade's revolutionary leading group ran a mao tsetung thought study class where they praised the goodness of chairman mao and the communist party and the superiority of the socialist system and discussed the favourable conditions for combatting the flood by the collective effort. the revolutionary masses said with emotion: "after the flood we are provided with food and given houses to live in. there are countless good things, but none as good as socialism. since we have the leadership of chairman mao, we'll not be overwhelmed exclamation"

loyal to chairman mao, the heroic people of nanpao expressed their determination to transform nature in this pledge: "we'll not bend under the weight of mount tai. we will rebuild nanpao with our own hands exclamation" only five days after the flood subsided, they started to rebuild their village with a will.

the party and the revolutionary committees at all levels made every effort to help the nanpao people and sent in relief

supplies. peasants from neighbouring communes and brigades came to lend a hand. should they rely on aid from the state and other places or on their own efforts to surmount the difficulties? the cadres and brigade members repeatedly studied chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. they were unanimous of the view: "we have the duty to make contributions to the country and no right to ask help from the state. we must learn from the tachai spirit and make up for the losses ourselves."

at that time, the early rice not destroyed by the flood had already ripened. the late rice transplanting period was drawing near. the early rice on more than 86 hectares of land had been flattened by the flood and buried here and there by mud and rocks. the nanpao people removed the rocks and had to do reaping each plant separately. more than 20 hectares of the early rice fields had one to two feet of sand and rocks covering the crops, with just the rice ears showing. this made it impossible to reap the crop with sickles. so the people moved rocks and broke off the ears of rice by hand. with infinite loyalty to chairman mao and by dint of hard work the cadres and peasants of nanpao gathered 115 tons of rice from the sand and rocks in a little over one month.

while busy with the harvesting, they lost no time in transplanting late rice on twentyfive hectares. maize and buckwheat were sown on anotner forty hectares where rice could not be planted then. vegetables were grown on marginal land around the village. as the flood had reduced the fertility of the fields greatly, the commune members set out to collect all kinds of farmyard manure and dig up pond silt for the summer farming.

chairman mao teaches: "ample food and clothing by working with our own hands." the nanpao people relied on their own strength for everything. while solving the question of self-sufficiency in grain through the summer harvesting and planting, they started to build houses in a planned way. as there were no bricks and tiles, eleven commune members led by mao chung-li, a member of the brigade's revolutionary leading group, worked day and night to put up a brick kiln and they produced 170,000 bricks and tiles in a few months. with hard work, a number of houses, school rooms, farm produce processing workshops, stables and sties were built quickly.

victorious in wresting the first harvest after the flood, the communist party members, revolutionary cadres and commune members set about the great struggle to transform nature. the brigade's revolutionary leading group mapped out a plan for a more beautiful nanpao than ever.

many of the terraced fields were heavily covered with sand and gravel. others were crusted. they could hardly be ploughed by animal-drawn implements.

but difficulties meant nothing to the heroic people of nanpao armed with mao tsetung thought. li chin-jung organized them to study chairman mao's brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they declared: "the land is hard, but people armed with mao tsetung thought have a will still harder. the foolish old man dug the mountains with a hoe, how can't we turn up the hard pan?" pickaxes in hand, they started turning up the soil. their hands were bruised and their arms swollen but none of them complained. wang ken-yuen, a communist party member and a member of the brigade's revolutionary leading group, led a women's shock team. inspired by the example of the revolutionary heroine, the martyr liu hu-lan, they fought side by side with the men,

wielding ten lb. pickaxes. the commune members kept going, scarcely pausing for meals or sleep for one week, when all the land was turned up.

one of the dams had been swept by the flood. the nanpao people decided to build a new one. it was bitter winter and the north wind whistled. the work site was bustling and the builders vied with each other. by the end of winter, across the river was a dam four meters high, 20 meters wide and 700 meters long, bigger and more solid than the original one.

now that floods were harnessed with the building of the dam, the nanpao people followed up with a campaign to fight drought. guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", they decided to bring the paddy fields under gravitation irrigation so that good harvests could be ensured even in times of severe drought. young people volunteered to drill a 114-meter-long, 2.5-meter-wide tunnel in order to lead in the water. their arms were swollen and hands bled and one-meter-long chisels were worn down. but they pressed on day and night. after three months, the project was completed. the flood disaster, which was a bad thing, was turned into a good one. it tested the cadres, tempered the masses, educated the younger generation and steeled the nanpao people's will to dare to struggle and to win. it aroused their revolutionary spirit of hard work and indomitability. in just ten months, by relying on invincible mao tsetung thought they built 245 rooms for the commune members with their industrious hands. they installed electric lights and loud speakers and built a farm produce processing workshop and a saw mill. they also set up a bookstore and a shop and opened a canteen and a health centre. the new livestock farm has over 400 pigs, more than 20 sheep and nearly 100 draught cattle. a large dam protects large stretches of low-lying fields from flood. a network of reservoir, ponds and pumping stations supplies nearly 70 hectares of top rate fields with adequate water. the year it was hit by flood the brigade reaped 270 tons of grain, more than enough for its own needs. such an achievement immediately after a flood is a miracle. although the party and the state exempted the brigade from agricultural tax and the quota of grain for sale to the state that year, the people of nanpao still sold the state their surplus grain. in this grain is expressed the loyalty of the nanpao people to chairman mao and their lofty spirit in supporting the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

IRRIGATION

Sinkiang People Build Irrigation and Drainage Network Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jun. 4, 1970)

the people of all nationalities in michuan county, sinkiang uighur autonomous region, have built an electric-power irrigation and drainage network throughout the county through self-reliance and hard struggle. they did this under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's great strategic plan "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." thus they have primarily turned their land into fields that gives stable and high yields despite dry spells or excessive rain.

the county is an important rice-growing area in sinkiang. with the expansion of water conservancy, the county's grain output has increased steadily since liberation. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, led by the party the people of all nationalities displayed even greater revolutionary enthusiasm. they began a mass movement for building an electric-power irrigation and drainage network in the county.

to date, they have put up 106 kilometers of high tension transmission lines and 99 kilometers of low tension transmission lines, and sunk 240 electric pump wells. all the communes and production brigades have their own electric-power pumps, threshers, husking machines, oil presses and flour mills, with the exception of one mountainous commune. everywhere in the villages, one can listen to radio re-diffusion programmes. most families have electric light. though there was a severe drought last year, the county's total grain output was still 24 per cent greater than in 1968.

in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts", the local people fiercely criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and other revisionist fallacies advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, while they built the electric-power irrigation and drainage network. they worked in the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and to win and brought all positive factors into play to overcome all difficulties. they learned what they did not know through doing and produced what they lacked. many peasants in a short time, were able to do electrical work. every commune or brigade has its own electricians. all the cement poles and pipes used in the irrigation and drainage network were made by county- or commune-run factories. the electric pump wells were dug by the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and the revolutionary cadres of all nationalities.

the poor and lower-middle peasants persisted in the living study and application of the three constantly read articles by chairman mao in their struggle to install electrical irrigation and win bumper harvests. when 40 poor and lower-middle peasants from the multi-national tungfanghung commune were putting up poles for electric wires on the snow-covered plains in february 1968, they had to dig two-metre-deep holes in 1.5 metres of frozen earth. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", they melted the ice covering the soil with burning bran before removing the frozen earth layer by layer. they worked until they put in all the cement poles, each weighing more than one ton.

the unity and mutual-aid among the people of nine nationalities of michuan county made it possible to build the electric-power irrigation and drainage network quickly. a production brigade under the chingkangshan commune undertakes both agriculture and animal husbandry. when the kazakh herdsmen of the brigade, holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, were sinking their first wells in the bitter cold of february last year at a temperature more than 40 degrees below zero centigrade, commune members of han nationality from two neighbouring agricultural production brigades sent three peasant-technicians to help. last year the brigade's rice output was 24 per cent higher than in 1968.

the rural areas of michuan county have in the main completed their irrigation and drainage network and are thriving. full of revolutionary pride, the people of various nationalities are determined to hold aloft the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress and make still greater contributions to building the frontier of the socialist motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Cambodian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, this afternoon received sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea, and ker meas, ambassador to china of the kingdom of cambodia under the leadership of the n.u.f.k.

premier chou en-lai had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; tsao ke-chiang, deputy-director of the asian department of the foreign ministry; and han hsu, deputy-director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Ambassador to China Gives Constitution Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1970)

danish ambassador to china joern stenbaek hansen and madame hansen gave a reception here today in celebration of the constitution day of denmark.

attending the reception were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the chinese government departments concerned and the peking municipal revolutionary committee including lo kuei-po, chou hua-min, ting hsi-lin and wang lei.

ambassador hansen and vice-foreign minister lo kuei-po proposed toasts to the friendship between the people of china and denmark.

foreign diplomatic envoys to china were present at the reception.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Monthly Commemorates 28th Anniversary of Publication of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1970)

the japanese monthly "bungei senshi" (literary fighter), organ of the progressive japanese "haguruma" (gear) troupe published a special issue recently to commemorate the 28th anniversary of the publication of the great leader chairman mao's illustrious work "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

the special issue carried beside its masthead the following quotation from chairman mao: "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." then under the banner headline "welcome the 28th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's 'talks at the yenan forum on literature and art', advance in bigger strides along mao tsetung's line on literature and art exclamation", the special issue carried an article written by the "haguruma" troupe to give an account of its road of integrating with the workers and peasants in the five years after its rebellion against the miyamoto revisionist clique.

the article said: on january 1, 1967, we renewed our resolve to advance along mao tsetung's line on literature and art, take the road of proletarian literature and art in the service of workers and peasants and strive for the creation of proletarian literature and art. in january 1968, we formed ourselves into three groups to unfold activities of "mao tsetung thought propaganda teams" and presented revolutionary songs and dances and plays in various places of the country. through performances in factories and villages, we integrated ourselves with the workers and peasants and created works and cramatic skill focussing on the struggle of the japanese people.

the article said: the past five years were the years in which the "haguruma" troupe in line with the reality of japan began to advance along the brilliant road pointed out in the "talks". we began the struggle of self-remoulding to change our stand to that of the proletariat. the question of stand is a fundamental one. though we have achieved certain successes on this matter, we must continue our self-remoulding and then go on to solve completely the problem of "how to serve" as raised in the "talks".

the article said: we will follow the teaching in the "talks", go deep into the life and struggle of the people, integrate ourselves with the workers and peasants in thinking and sentiment and speak their language.

the "bungei senshi" also carried articles by members of the "haguruma" troupe on their study of the brilliant "talks" and the remoulding of their thinking by going deep among the worker-peasant masses.

MAO'S MAY 20 STATEMENT

Youth Forces for National Liberation of Jamaica Hails Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 3, 1970)

the youth forces for national liberation of jamaica in a statement to hsinhua here today warmly hailed the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism.

the statement said, "such a profound and timely statement, issued by the wise leader of the great people's republic of china, the iron bastion of socialism and fighting camp against u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism, is of great international significance and a tremendous inspiration for the peoples of asia, africa and latin america, who are waging heroic struggles. by answering counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence, they are dealing severe blows to u.s. imperialism, soviet modern revisionism and all reaction."

the statement said: "chairman mao, the lenin of our era, who has defended and developed marxism with genius correctly analysed u.s. imperialism and the world situation in his statement: 'a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. ever since world war ii, u.s. imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.'"

the statement pointed out that the brilliant victories scored one after another by the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples, the heroic struggle waged by the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors, the national liberation struggle of the people in southern africa against colonialism and the racist fascist rule, and the gigantic anti-imperialist mass struggle raging across europe, oceania and america, signify the defeat of imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. they also testify to chairman mao's brilliant thesis that "in the world of today, who actually fears whom? it is not the vietnamese people, the laotian people, the cambodian people, the palestinian people, the arab people or the people of other countries who fear u.s. imperialism; it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world. it becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind."

the statement said: "the people of jamaica, like all their sister-caribbean people who have for centuries suffered under the iron yoke of colonial slavery and are today suffering from the anglo-u.s. imperialist plunder, will surely rally to this clarion call by stepping up our struggle against anglo-u.s. imperialism till final victory."

the statement concluded with the slogans: "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation", "long live socialist china exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

Malayan People Warmly Acclaim Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 4, 1970)

"barisan", a malayan paper published in singapore, reported that the revolutionary masses in various parts of malaya, defying the white terror imposed by the reactionary authorities, have warmly acclaimed and extensively propagated chairman mao's solemn statement issued on may 20 in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. they expressed resolute support for the struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the paper said that like a peal of spring thunder and battle drums, chairman mao's statement is inspiring the red hearts of the revolutionary people in asia, africa, latin america and all countries in the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism. chairman mao's call enormously encourages the indo-chinese people who are standing on the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle. his statement has immensely stimulated us malayan people in the liberation struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs."

the paper said: "we malayan people warmly acclaim the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. we whole-heartedly support the just struggle of the indo-chinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. together with the people of the world, we will wage a series of just struggles against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs."

the paper said: of late, revolutionary leaflets printed with chairman mao's solemn statement appeared in large quantities in many areas in malaya. anti-u.s. posters written by the masses were also seen in the streets.

the paper said, the revolutionary masses on singapore island, encouraged by chairman mao's solemn statement, successively held four anti-u.s. demonstrations between may 24 and 30.

the demonstrators held high streamers and placards inscribed with: "warmly hail publication of chairman mao's solemn statement supporting the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "u.s. imperialism, quit cambodia and indo-china exclamation" "all-out support to the indo-chinese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

all along the way, the demonstrators waved red flags and shouted: "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation" "down with rahman-lee kuan yew lackey regimes exclamation" and other slogans. the demonstrators were warmly cheered and supported by the masses, some of whom joined in the demonstrations.

in conclusion, the paper pointed out that the "numerous mass demonstrations fully reflected the great enthusiasm with which the malayan people support the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement, and their determination to oppose u.s. imperialism's expansion of the aggressive war in indo-china."

Sanmugathasan, General Secretary of the Ceylon Communist Party, Issues Statement Warmly Acclaiming Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jun. 5, 1970)

sanmugathasan, general secretary of the ceylon communist party, on behalf of the political bureau of the ceylon communist party, issued a statement on june 2, warmly acclaiming the publication of the solemn statement of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the statement said: "the ceylon communist party and all revolutionaries in ceylon acclaim and wholeheartedly support the important call made by the teacher and leader of the proletariat and revolutionary people of the whole world, chairman mao tsetung, wherein he called upon: 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation'

"this call is both significant and timely. it comes at a time when u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are reeling under the hammer blows of the people, both at home and abroad. it comes at a time when the peoples of indo-china, the arab peoples as well as the american people and peoples in other continents have stepped up their struggle against their common enemy, u.s. imperialism.

"like a cornered beast at bay, u.s. imperialism is trying to drown these revolutionary liberation movements in blood. but these attempts have been in vain. the very ferocity and nakedness of u.s. aggression has served to unite still further the indo-chinese peoples, the arab peoples as well as the american people and all other people suffering under the heel of aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys."

the statement continued: chairman mao tsetung's statement correctly lays bare the danger of a new world war, but, at the same time, it correctly points out that the main trend in the world today is revolution.

the statement said: "chairman mao tsetung's statement lays bare the fact that u.s. imperialism, although looking like a monster, 'is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle'. the statement further encourages the people of small or weak countries by correctly pointing out that 'the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.'"

the statement pointed out: "in pledging complete support to the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle in indo-china and elsewhere, chairman mao tsetung has given great encouragement to all people struggling against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys."

in conclusion, the statement said: "we pledge to work still harder to unite all forces that can be united in ceylon against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and to help in forging a world-wide anti-u.s. imperialist united front which shall bury u.s. imperialism once for all and build a new civilisation over its grave."

Hiroshi Nuyama Hails Publication of Great Leader Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1970)

the japanese weekly "jinmin shimbun" published by the society for studies of mao tsetung thought frontpaged in full in its latest issue the solemn statement of may 20 made by the great leader chairman mao in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism, according to a tokyo report. a big photograph of chairman mao was printed alongside the statement.

the weekly also frontpaged in the same issue an article by hiroshi nuyama, responsible member of the society for studies of mao tsetung thought, ardently hailing the solemn statement of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

hiroshi nuyama said in his article that chairman mao's statement: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" is the greatest encouragement given by the great leader chairman mao to the revolutionary people of the whole world and the most solemn manifesto of struggle, a manifesto full of confidence.

the article pointed out that chairman mao's statement declares to the whole world with the force of a thunderbolt: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today."

the article said that after world war ii, the korean people and vietnamese people have waged heroic and indomitable struggles, the african and latin american people an unremitting and fierce struggle, and the black people in the united states a most valiant struggle. summing up the victories of the people's war, chairman mao declares to the people of the world: "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."

the article pointed out that confronted with the united struggle of the small and weak nations in which the people have armed themselves and grasped in their own hands the destiny of their respective countries, the big and strong nations governed by a handful of reactionary rulers will surely be defeated.

the article said that the expanded war of aggression against indo-china provoked by the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs is receiving heavy blows from the three indo-chinese peoples. in face of the japanese people's powerful struggle against u.s. imperialism, the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs are putting up a desperate struggle.

the article stressed that chairman mao points out: "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history." all the people of the world are striving to grasp the destiny of their respective countries in their own hands.

in conclusion, the article called on the various revolutionary militant groups of the japanese people to unite together and strive to grasp the destiny of their country in their own hands.

the weekly also published in the same issue articles by six japanese progressives on what they have learned from the studies of chairman mao's statement. these articles occupy nearly the whole of the second page of the issue.

the weekly calls on the broad masses of the japanese people to make a profound and serious study of this statement of the great leader chairman mao, and grasp still more tightly the revolutionary weapon of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Air Marshal Abdul Rahim Khan Visits Hangchow, East China

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 5, 1970)

air marshal abdul rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, and his wife and three other pakistan guests visited the scenic west lake here this morning and received a warm welcome by the local people. the guests were accompanied on the trip by kuang jen-nung, deputy-commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, and niu hsiu-chen and others.

the pakistan guests were honoured at a luncheon given by liu heng-yun, deputy-commander of the chekiang provincial command of the p.l.a.

air marshal abdul rahim khan and his wife and party arrived in hangchow from changsha by special plane yesterday evening. they left hangchow this afternoon.

among those who welcomed and saw the pakistan guests off at the airport were liu heng-yun, deputy-commander of the chekiang provincial command of the p.l.a.; chu fu-tien, leading member of the p.l.a. air force units stationed in chekiang; and wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee.

group captain shujaat ullah khan, air attache of the pakistan embassy in china, and his wife, who had accompanied air marshal abdul rahim khan and his wife to hangchow, left on board the same plane.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to President Huynh Tan Phat Extending Warmest Congratulations on 1st Anniversary of Establishment of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on june 5 sent a message to huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, extending the warmest congratulations on the first anniversary of the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. the full text of the message reads:

president huynh tan phat of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, i express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, the warmest fraternal congratulations to the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the heroic south vietnamese people.

the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is a fruit of victory of the south vietnamese people in their long sanguinary war of resistance against u.s. imperialism; it marks a new historical stage in the south vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in the past year, under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the heroic south vietnamese people, carrying on their struggle persistently, fearing no sacrifice and fighting courageously and unflinchingly, have launched fierce attacks against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys, dealing heavy blows at the nixon government's scheme of "vietnamizing" its war of aggression against viet nam and winning brilliant victories. your victories have greatly inspired and supported the people of the whole world in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles, accumulated rich experience for the oppressed nations and oppressed people in their struggle for liberation and set for the world a brilliant example in which "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."

at present, the situation is getting better and better in the indo-chinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. badly battered on the south viet nam battlefield, u.s. imperialism is vainly attempting to save itself from defeat by resorting to military adventures. it has instigated the lon nol-sirik matak clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat against the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, brazenly dispatched its troops to invade cambodia and stepped up its aggression against laos, thus spreading the flames of war to the whole of indo-china. but the result is the spread of the raging flames of the cambodian people's patriotic armed struggle against u.s. imperialism to all parts of cambodia, even closer unity between the three indo-chinese peoples and an unprecedented upsurge in the mass movements of the american people and the people of the whole world against u.s. imperialism's expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china. u.s. imperialism has never been so isolated

and weak as it is now. we are convinced that the south vietnamese people with a glorious revolutionary tradition, following the will of the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win", responding to the militant call of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples and persevering in protracted war, will certainly win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

"the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." following this teaching of our great leader chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people will give firm support to the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until all the u.s. aggressors are driven out of vietnamese soil.

the vietnamese people will surely win victory exclamation

the u.s. aggressors will surely be defeated exclamation

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

june 5, 1970

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Denounces Thanom-Praphas Puppet Clique of Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article denouncing the thanom-praphas puppet clique of thailand for its flagrant decision to send troops to invade cambodia under u.s. imperialist instigation. full text of the article, entitled "flunkey who allows himself to be led by the nose", follows:

under the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the thanom-praphas puppet clique of thailand has flagrantly decided to send troops to invade cambodia. this is another towering crime committed by the thai reactionaries against the cambodian people as well as the thai people.

one of the important means with which u.s. imperialism pushes the "nixon doctrine" in asia is to "use asians to fight asians". the direct armed invasion of cambodia by u.s. imperialism is in itself a complete exposure of the vicious nature of the "nixon doctrine". the u.s. aggressors, under the hammer blows of the cambodian people and other indo-chinese peoples fighting in unity, have met with disastrous defeat and the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique which they prop up is tottering. in these circumstances, however, the nixon government, unreconciled to its defeat, is pushing further ahead its criminal scheme of "using asians to fight asians" by mustering its thai and other lackeys to collect more cannon-fodder for it. this is a clear demonstration of the predicament of the u.s. aggressors in indo-china.

the thai reactionaries are faithful running dogs fostered by u.s. imperialism. after world war ii, they have been

working vigorously in the service of u.s. imperialism, actively providing it with cannon-fodder in almost every war of aggression u.s. imperialism launched in asia. it was involved in the u.s. imperialist wars of aggression against korea, viet nam and laos; it is now again involved in the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against cambodia. in fact, like the other running dogs of u.s. imperialism in indo-china, the thai reactionaries are no more than puppets shored up with the bayonets of u.s. imperialism. under the pounding of the torrential people's revolution, they are like idols of clay crossing a river -- hardly able to servive themselves.

the great leader chairman mao points out: "a flunkey who allows himself to be led by the nose by u.s. imperialism will only end up in the same grave as his master."

the master cannot save his flunkey, nor can the flunkey help his master. the dispatch of troops to invade cambodia by the thanom-praphas puppet clique cannot save u.s. imperialism from its fate of complete defeat in cambodia; it is bound to meet with still more resolute resistance from the cambodian and other indo-chinese people and to bring about a more rapid and vigorous development of the revolutionary struggle of the thai people. no matter how desperately the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs struggle, they will be completely destroyed by the flames of revolution of the three indo-chinese peoples and the other peoples of southeast asia.

US

Invasion of Cambodia Will Bring US Imperialism Sooner to Its Total Collapse

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1970)

the dispatch of troops to invade cambodia brazenly ordered by the u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon is an over-all exposure of both the ferocious features and weak nature of u.s. imperialism. this adventurous action of u.s. imperialism has deepened its crises in an all-round way and shortened the process of its collapse.

nixon's speech on sending troops to invade cambodia and expanding the aggressive war in indo-china aroused strong opposition from the american people and the people all over the world as soon as it was made public. a powerful storm of protest on an unprecedented scale against the u.s. expansion of its aggressive war has swept the globe, pounding violently at the reactionary rule of monopoly capital and shaking the decadent imperialist system with a mighty force. the handful of reactionary rulers of u.s. imperialism have found themselves in extreme isolation. class contradictions in the u.s. society have become unprecedentedly acute.

the situation has developed diametrically contrary to the expectations of the u.s. ruling circles. this adventurous action of nixon's which is doomed to shameful failure has given rise to panic and quarrels within the u.s. ruling circles. members of the nixon administration and western bourgeois papers have cried out in alarm that the situation in the united states has become a "national crisis", "the most

serious domestic and foreign policy crisis of the nixon administration". all feel the situation is bad, from a number of big shots to many ordinary working personnel of the nixon administration. nobody is willing to share the responsibility for nixon's adventurous action, and nobody wants to expose himself to danger.

according to western news agency reports, since nixon announced the aggressive war against cambodia, nearly ten high government officials have tendered their resignations, including the adviser to nixon on youth problems and a number of advisers in the national security council. more than 250 working personnel in various departments of the u.s. government have written a joint letter to nixon to express their uneasiness over the decision on sending troops to invade cambodia. u.s. under-secretary of state elliot richardson openly admitted on may 10 on the american broadcasting company's "issues and answers" television program that the developments following the invasion of cambodia are an ever "stronger expression" of the internal differences in the united states, and that "the degree of reaction (to nixon's decision) has been more intense than i personally expected".

according to u.s. news agency reports, more than 50 of the 100 senators have expressed open opposition in various forms to nixon's dispatch of troops to cambodia, including not only democrats, but also republicans of nixon's own party, not only ordinary senators, but also chieftains of the two parties. such fierce quarrels within the u.s. ruling circles reflect how panic-stricken they are over the coming consequences of nixon's expansion of the aggressive war in indo-china. the u.s. ruling circles are now in utter confusion.

nixon's adventurous decision on the invasion of cambodia has also had unprecedentedly strong repercussions among the main western "allies" of the united states. they openly expressed "reservations" or "regret" concerning this decision. nixon has landed himself in unprecedented isolation with opposition from the masses and desertion by his followers.

nixon's brazen announcement of the aggressive war against cambodia has greatly deepened the military crisis as revealed in the incessant defeats suffered by u.s. imperialism in its war of aggression in viet nam, and has made even more salient the contradictions between the u.s. imperialist ambition for world hegemony and its insufficiency in actual power as well as its mortal strategic weaknesses.

hundreds of thousands of u.s. aggressor troops have for a long time been bogged down in the mire of south viet nam. this has upset the u.s. imperialist plan for reactionary global military deployment, and placed it in a passive position of being beaten everywhere. this has also brought to light its mortal strategic weaknesses, such as the unleashing of an unjust war with little support, war weariness of its soldiers, too long a front with insufficient troops, too far a rear area with supply difficulties, etc. the anti-draft movement is now mounting in the united states. after coming to power last year, nixon put forth the programme for the "vietnamization" of its war of aggression in viet nam, vigorously reinforced the south vietnamese puppet troops, and pushed the scheme of "using asians to fight asians", in a vain attempt to intensify the aggressive war in viet nam and to ease the military crisis of u.s. imperialism. but the lackeys of u.s. imperialism did not live up to his expectations. as soon as the cambodian people rose to struggle, u.s. imperialism had to take a direct part itself by flagrantly sending troops to cambodia and expanding

the aggressive war in indo-china. this has made even more salient the mortal strategic weaknesses of u.s. imperialism as revealed in its aggressive war in viet nam. now u.s. imperialism finds itself cut up and besieged by the three peoples of indo-china and other revolutionary peoples of the world. it is in a more and more awkward and passive situation of receiving blows everywhere.

the political and military crises of u.s. imperialism today reflect and, at the same time, further aggravate its deepened financial and economic crises. the u.s. economy has been in chaos after nixon launched the war of aggression against cambodia. the wall street stock exchange was successively struck by drastic slumps. the average index of stocks dropped by over 10 per cent in three weeks, to the lowest point in seven years. this shows that the u.s. monopoly financial groups have lost confidence in nixon, their political agent. meanwhile, industrial production has continued to decline, the number of unemployed has increased steadily and inflation has worsened at a quicker pace. many within the u.s. ruling circles feared that an expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china will make it still harder for u.s. imperialism to control the concurrence of its financial and economic crises today. when he came to power, nixon promised to curb inflation and balance the budget. far from being curbed, however, inflation is now much worse than before; and instead of being balanced, the bucget will, as u.s. secretary of the treasury david kennedy and others have predicted, register a deficit of some 2,000 million u.s. dollars for the current fiscal, and a deficit of some 5,000 million u.s. dollars for the next fiscal beginning july 1 this year.

referring to u.s. imperialism, the great leader chairman mao pointed out incisively some 22 years ago: "this enemy has a weak and fragile foundation, he is disintegrating internally, he is alienated from the people, he is confronted with inextricable economic crises; therefore, he can be defeated."

the history of the past 20 or more years has shown time and again that u.s. imperialism has been continuously launching wars of aggression and continuously defeated by the people of various countries with revolutionary wars. the events following nixon's invasion of cambodia have once again eloquently borne out chairman mao's brilliant thesis.

while launching the war of aggression against cambodia, nixon had no scruple in using his "crown" as the stake by declaring that he preferred to go his own way rather than to be a candidate in the next presidential election. he added bellicosely that the united states would rather run the risk of expanding the war than to become "a second rate power". nixon is bound to lose all his stakes. the volcanoes under the feet of u.s. imperialism are rapidly erupting one after another. the first spring of the 1970's has heard the song of triumph of the world people's revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism. no death-bed struggle of u.s. imperialism can bar the advance of the wheel of history of the people's revolution. it will only speed up the doom of u.s. imperialism.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Premier Chou En-lai Receives New Yugoslav Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, this afternoon received bogdan orescanin, new ambassador of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia to china, and had a friendly conversation with him.

among those present on the occasion were li lien-ching, deputy director of the soviet union and east european department of the foreign ministry, han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

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SHIPBUILDING

Sweep Away Foreigner's Slave Philosophy, Develop Shipbuilding Industry in a Big Way

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group of Shipbuilding Industry System

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 4, 1970)

> China must develop her own shipbuilding industry in order to provide herself with a powerful navy and maritime transportation force, according to the following article.
>
> Stressing self-reliance, the article attacks Liu Shao-ch'i for having advocated reliance on imports from foreign countries.--SCMP Ed.

Our shipbuilding industry is one with a long history. As early as 3,000 years ago, our forefathers already invented the use of boats and oars. Modern shipbuilding also has a history of more than a hundred years in our country. Before the liberation, under the brutal rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, our shipbuilding industry had always been in a backward state, being capable only of doing repairs. Its foundation was weak and incomplete, and its development was slow.

After the inauguration of the People's Republic of China, under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party center and guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our shipbuilding industry gained new life and great development. The productive capacity of shipbuilding has

developed from repairs to small vessels to the designing and building of large ships all by ourselves, and from relying on imported materials and equipment to the use of entirely domestically produced materials and equipment for shipbuilding.

Furthermore, scientific and research work on shipbuilding has grown from nothing, from smallness to great size, from the study and designing of general products to the study and designing of products of a world advanced level. In the past 20 years our shipbuilding industry has gone through a course which has taken capitalist countries the best part of a century to complete, thus writing a new chapter for the history of our shipbuilding. It is a great victory for the thought of Mao Tse-tung! It is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The history of our shipbuilding industry of the past 20 years is a history of violent struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, a history of the ceaseless victories won by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a history of continual interference and sabotage by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and its utter bankruptcy!

Vigorous Development of Shipbuilding Industry Is Required by Consolidation of the Proletarian Dictatorship and Development of the National Economy

The great leader Chairman Mao has always shown the utmost concern for the shipbuilding industry, and has issued a series of wise directives on it. He teaches us: "To oppose imperialist aggression, we must build a powerful navy." We must develop the shipbuilding industry in a big way, build ships in large quantities, and establish a "railroad" on the sea. Chairman Mao's wise instruction has opened an incomparably broad future for the development of the shipbuilding industry. It represents in a concentrated manner the wishes of the Chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world and fully embodies the basic interests of the proletariat. It is the guiding principle for the building of socialism and development of the shipbuilding industry.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents energetically opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and slanderously called the vigorous development of the shipbuilding industry "going after the impossible." They produced a theory of "shipbuilding should give way," crying, "The shipbuilding industry had best voluntarily give way, otherwise it will be forced to give way." For a long time, in the name of "giving way," they wielded the counter-revolutionary black knife and indiscriminately hacked at the shipbuilding industry, forcing some scientific research, production, and construction projects to give way and stop production and trying to strangle the shipbuilding industry.

"The theory that shipbuilding should give way" amounts to "the theory of abolition of the shipbuilding industry." To develop shipbuilding in a big way or to abolish shipbuilding is a basic difference between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionst line.

Our great motherland has a coastline 14,000 kilometers long, ports from which ships sail in all directions, and rivers and lakes in all parts of the country. In the past most imperialist aggression against our country came from the sea. Now US imperialism and Soviet revisionism, conspiring with each other to further their sinister ends and at the same time struggling against each other for maritime supremacy, are pursuing a "gunboat" policy that threatens our own security. US imperialism is still forcibly occupying our territory of Taiwan.

In the face of the threat of aggression from the two "maritime tyrants" of US imperialism and Soviet revisionism and under the excellent situation of flying development of socialist construction, whether we are to develop the shipbuilding industry in a big way and whether we are to build a powerful navy and maritime transport fleet or not is an important question bearing on the consolidation of national defense and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the liberation of Taiwan and eventual unification of the motherland, the development of navigation and transportation and marine production and building of socialism, and the giving of support to world revolution. It is our intention to develop the shipbuilding industry in a big way, build "railroads" on the sea, and build our coastline into a great wall of steel of the sea.

By opposing the development of the shipbuilding industry in a big way, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang opposed the dictatorship of the proletariat and tried to drag us back to the old, colonial, semi-colonial road of the Manchu emperors and the traitor Chiang Kai-shek, on which our coasts were undefended and we were at the mercy of foreign powers. The so-called "theory that shipbuilding should give way" in reality would make way for indefinite occupation of our territory of Taiwan by US imperialism, for sinking the shipbuilding industry to the status of a vassal of imperialism and social imperialism, for restoring capitalism.

To Develop Shipbuilding in a Big Way, It Is Necessary To Persevere in the Guideline of Self-Reliance

Should we firmly uphold independence, self-determination and self-reliance and follow our own road of industrial development, or rely on foreign countries and follow the road of a vassal of imperialism and social imperialism? This is an important aspect of the struggle between the two lines on the shipbuilding industry front.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "On what basis should our guideline be placed? It should be placed on the basis of our own strength, and that is called regeneration through our own strength." "Independence, self-determination, and self-reliance" is Chairman Mao's great strategic thought.

In the present age, self-reliance is essential to the making of revolution. Whether one dares to rely on one's own efforts or not is a question of whether one dares to make revolution. Opposition to self-reliance is opposition to making revolution and will inevitably fall into the slough of national betrayal and revisionism.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents freely propagated and promoted the philosophy of the comprador and foreigner's slave that fawned on and worshipped foreigners, and pursued a line of national betrayal in the shipbuilding industry.

Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang said shamelessly: "The US cannot do without compradors in China, and we are ready to serve as its compradors. We are Red compradors!" They also said, "If we have foreign exchange, we can buy more ships." "To buy ships is better than to build ships, and to charter ships is better than to buy ships" has been their consistent creed.

Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang advocated importing complete sets of equipment and carrying out only assembling and fitting in the country. They even wanted to imitate foreign products and do assembling and fitting work for ten years, calling for "the utmost care" in carrying out the imitation and fitting work. "Imitation is better than independent manufacture, and fitting products is better than imitating them" has been their rule.

This is "the way of development of the shipbuilding industry" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang.

Under the manipulation of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, a gust of evil wind was raised that brought in its wake extensive buying and chartering of ships, imitation and fitting of products. In order to buy some foreign ships and import some accessories and parts, they would willingly be traitors, compradors and foreigner's slaves, lie prostrate at the feet of the foreigners, and respectfully present the State's gold and foreign exchange reserves to foreign countries. In the eyes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, only the foreigners were good, and the Chinese were good for nothing: The Chinese were obliged to buy but had no right to make things by themselves; they could only assemble products and could not make them independently. Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang wanted to turn China's shipbuilding industry into an "assembly works" and "branch distribution center" for the imperialists and social imperialists. They thoroughly adored "foreign goods" and "foreign ships." In front of the foreigners, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang were even more obsequious than Chia Kuei.

Should we take the stand of building ships and all related industries by ourselves, or rely on buying and chartering of ships, imitation and fitting? This is an important question concerning which road our shipbuilding industry should take. We are a great socialist country. The socialist system decides that we cannot take the road of buying and chartering of ships or the road of imitation and fitting, but that we must take the road of developing our own shipbuilding industry. Our working class on the shipbuilding front are courageous, industrious and wise. They "have the

determination to restore the old glory on the basis of self-reliance and the ability to stand independently among the nations of the world."

Since the inauguration of the People's Republic of China, and especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, our shipbuilding workers, following Chairman Mao's great guideline of "Independence, self-determination, and regeneration through our own efforts," have declared heroically: "Let us build big ships through our own efforts to spite the foreigners' compradors and deal heavy blows to the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries." Under difficult and hardship conditions, our shipbuilding workers, relying on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and their own two hands and wisdom, and using home-produced materials and equipment, have built 10,000-ton ocean-going freighters of advanced international standards, a 15,000-ton oil tanker, a 10,000-HP low-speed marine diesel engine, and precision navigational instruments. Many of the products have greatly surpassed the international advanced level.

Last year, without any data, experience and large-size equipment, our shipbuilding workers built with their own effort and at the high speed of 135 days the first large-size ice-breaker of our country. The meritorious achievements made by our shipbuilding workers are a resounding slap at the face of the modern Chia Kueis of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang!

Shipbuilding is a highly composite industry, one that requires the support of many related industries. Modern vessels are a composite product of modern industrial development, made up of products from many related industries. They embody the scientific and technological achievements of the times and reflect the industrial level of a country. As Engels said, "Modern warships are not only products of giant industries, but at the same time samples of giant industries and floating factories."

Therefore, to develop our shipbuilding industry in an independent and self-determining way, we must stand on the development of related industries in our own country, rely on nationwide cooperation, organize local industries with that end in view, and rapidly build a complete system of shipbuilding industries. If we do not develop related industries and rapidly build a complete system of shipbuilding industries, but concern ourselves solely with reassembly as advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, we shall never be able to be independent, self-determining and self-reliant. The result will inevitably be our reliance on foreign countries and we shall never be able to emit our own light.

"Buying ships is better than building ships, and chartering ships is better than buying ships" and "Imitation is better than independent building, and fitting is better than imitation." That is thoroughly the philosophy of compradors, foreigners' slaves, quislings and traitors.

The stuff promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his like is not new. It is entirely junk picked from the rubbish heap of his forefathers. All past reactionary rulers of semi-colonial and semi-feudal China followed this line of national betrayal.

After the Opium War of 1840, China gradually became a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society, and the imperialist powers were the super rulers of the country. "For the necessity of aggression, the imperialists created for China a system of compradors and bureaucratic capital." The imperialists, in conspiracy with China's comprador-bureaucrats, oppressed the Chinese people and expropriated their property.

Toward the end of the 19th century, in his counter-revolutionary practice of suppressing the T'ai-p'ing Heavenly Kingdom movement in cooperation with the imperialists, big bureaucrat and arch-traitor Li Hung-chang gained the counter-revolutionary experience of a movement to do business with foreigners. This counter-revolutionary experience was summed up as follows: "In order to become powerful, the best way for China is to learn to make foreign weapons; to learn to make foreign weapons, the best way is to acquire the tools for making them."

It was in the course of Li Hung-chang's advocacy of the foreigners' slave philosophy, his movement to do business with foreigners, and his purchase of foreign ships to form the Peiyang navy that China's modern shipbuilding industry had its beginning. The industry was prenatally weak and ill-nourished after birth, and carried the blood stains of semi-colonialism and semi-feudalism while still in its mother's womb. Under the control of imperialists, foreigners' slaves and compradors, the shipbuilding industry of the old China was in a state of stagnation for a long, long time and became a repairs system serving imperialist aggression and comprador-bureaucratic predations, a typical specimen of semi-colonial, semi-feudal industry.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In economically backward and semi-colonial China, the landlord class and comprador class were entirely subject to the international bourgeoisie and their existence and development was dependent on imperialism." Promotion of the philosophy of compradors and foreigners' slaves and dependence on imperialism was determined by the special character of the landlord class and bourgeoisie of the old China. It was an inevitable law of the development of capitalist economy in the semi-colonial, semi-feudal old China. This road of national betrayal was followed by Li Hung-chang and Chiang Kai-shek, representatives of the reactionary ruling classes of the old China. It was the same road of national betrayal followed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang.

To Develop Shipbuilding, It Is Necessary To Overtake World Advanced Level

To catch up with and overtake the world advanced level, or crawling step by step at the back of other people--these are two basically opposite lines.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Chinese people have aspirations and ability. They will surely catch up with and overtake the world advanced level in the not too far future." This great strategic thought of Chairman Mao fully reflects the heroic, great ambitions and dauntless revolutionary spirit of the 700 million industrious and courageous Chinese people who dare

to hold the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries in contempt and to scale the peak of the advanced science and technology of the world.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents rabidly promoted the line of crawling at a snail's pace. With an ulterior motive, they made the determining role of the productive forces and the economic base absolute and, under the excuse that productivity in our shipbuilding industry was backward and its foundation weak, opposed the high-speed development of the shipbuilding industry. They said preposterously that "we must not be too eager" in developing the shipbuilding industry, but could only "ride a donkey on the road" and "imitate" the foreigners honestly, and that it was "unrealistic" to try to catch up with and overtake the foreigners.

That was the "theory of willing backwardness" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang.

In the semi-colonial, semi-feudal old China, the reactionary rulers from the Manchu emperors to the Kuomintang reactionary rule dragged our country to a "poor and blank" state and similarly kept our shipbuilding industry in a prolonged state of backwardness. Different classes take different attitudes toward such a "poor and blank" state.

From the point of view of Liu Shao-ch'i and company, being "poor and blank" would preclude the making of revolution and building of socialism; with "productive forces under-developed," we would not be able to follow the road of self-reliance in our shipbuilding industry, but could only rely on imperialism and social imperialism. That is entirely a reprint of the "doctrine of productive forces" of old opportunists Bernstein, Kautsky, Ch'en Tu-hsiu and the like.

From the point of view of the proletariat, being "poor and blank" is an unfortunate state brought on the Chinese people by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, as a result of which the Chinese people have suffered all forms of humiliation at the hands of the imperialists. On the other hand, it has released us from the heavy burden of a capitalist heritage and encouraged us to fight hard to improve our lot. As a result, our people can reform everything, including the shipbuilding industry, by means of revolution after the nationwide liberation.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In addition to other special features, the most marked feature of China's population of 600 million is their being poor and blank. This appears to be a bad thing, but is actually a good thing. Poverty breeds a desire for change, a will to act and to make revolution. The newest, most beautiful words may be written, and the newest, most beautiful pictures may be drawn, on a piece of blank paper that has nothing on it."

In the past 20 years the working class on the shipbuilding front, relying on the thought of Mao Tse-tung and on revolution plus hard work, and combining revolutionary activism with a scientific attitude, have made the shipbuilding

industry grow several times, painting a new picture on a piece of blank paper. Men are the determining factor. "Under the leadership of the Communist Party, any miracle on earth can be worked so long as there are men." Shipbuilding workers armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of tackling big things with small ones, heavy jobs with light equipment, strength with weakness, and advanced technology with native methods, have built 10,000-ton liners on 3,000-ton and 5,000-ton hulls. They have produced advanced products of world advanced standards with the stubborn spirit of ants gnawing bones.

Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang yelled: "Ride a donkey on the road" and "honestly imitate the foreigners." They completely took the old road once taken by Li Hung-chang and Chiang Kai-shek. Li Hung-chang once said: To build factories, it was necessary to "imitate the foreigners... Do everything exactly as they have done without changing anything." Following in Li Hung-chang's footsteps, Liu Shao-ch'i loudly urged that in the shipbuilding industry, "it should be drawing a bottle from a bottle-gourd during the first 5-year plan, and it should still be drawing a bottle from a bottle-gourd during the second 5-year plan." As he himself had said, "The tortoise in front crawls and opens a way, and the tortoise at the back crawls behind." That is Liu Shao-ch'i's road of crawling at a snail's pace.

To catch up with and surpass the world advanced level is in conformity with the basic interests of socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is a glorious mission assigned to the proletariat by history and the inevitable law of development of socialist society. To the proletariat, time is an armed force and time is also victory. Do we have the determination and confidence to fight for time against imperialism and social imperialism, develop a socialist shipbuilding industry at high speed, and build a powerful material foundation for socialism? That is an important question bearing on the building of socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and the giving of support for world revolution. At the present moment in particular, when US imperialism and Soviet revisionism are preparing to launch a war of aggression against us, we should all the more develop our shipbuilding industry at high speed and build a powerful navy, so as to strengthen our national defense.

Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang desperately opposed the effort by our shipbuilding industry to catch up with and surpass the world advanced level and advocated the "theory of willing backwardness," because they wanted us to remain forever in a backward, passive state, constantly hit without being able to hit back, and finally embarking on a road that would bring death to the Party and the nation.

The "theory of willing backwardness" of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang has been smashed, but its poisonous influence is still being reflected from time to time in our real life.

In the production and construction of our shipbuilding industry at present, there are still some people who are concerned only with "foundations" and "conditions" and even say, "If we are to assault the peak, then we must

have large-size, foreign equipped and complete factories" and "With only small factories and poor equipment, on what can we rely for catching up with and surpassing others?" This way of putting it is wrong. Of course, it is necessary to have a certain foundation, but the most fundamental question is whether we dare to make revolution or not. "Revolution means liberation of the productive forces. It also means promotion of the development of productivity." To develop the shipbuilding industry and catch up with and surpass the world advanced level, it is necessary to grasp firmly people's ideological revolutionization, give full play to the human factor, dig up production potentials, and firmly persevere in the guideline of fighting hard under adverse conditions,using expedients and locally available resources regardless of their crudeness, adopting native methods, simultaneously using both native and foreign methods, and coordinating large, medium and small size enterprises. Only by so doing can we rely on our own strength, fulfill production tasks with greater, faster, better and more economical results, create more and better conditions, and promote the development of our shipbuilding industry.

There are also some who, though paying lip service to "catching up with and surpassing" others, think and act otherwise. They "do not care whether their work is good or bad, but are satisfied with results already achieved" and say that "it is too risky to tackle the advanced tasks, but safer to carry on as usual." They are conservative and follow the old rules. These are lazy people and cowards who have not an iota of revolutionary heroic ambition and who are 18,000 li behind a communist. Chairman Mao said, "We Chinese people have pride." The working class on the shipbuilding front are full of revolutionary, creative spirit. They say heroically: "To win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland and to build ships for the revolution, we must turn out the most advanced products and surpass the world advanced level." That is the revolutionary heroism of our shipbuilding workers.

In the past 20 years our shipbuilding industry has opened a way of catching up with and surpassing the world advanced level in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao, not only overtaking the capitalist countries in our speed of development, but also catching up with or surpassing the world advanced level in many new techniques. Countless facts show that the Chinese people have ambition and ability, and are entirely capable of scaling the peak of the world's advanced science and technology. We have recently orbited our first man-made earth satellite, setting a brilliant example for our shipbuilding industry. We must learn from this fearless, thoroughly revolutionary spirit, vigorously develop new techniques of shipbuilding, and produce what the Western bourgeoisie have already produced as well as what they have not yet produced. We will surely catch up with and surpass the world advanced level.

To Develop Shipbuilding Industry, It Is Necessary To Launch Mass Movement

In promoting their line of national betrayal and crawling at a snail's pace, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang energetically advocated "reliance on experts in technical matters and for business management" as well as "experts manage factories," and opposed the launching of mass movements in a big way. Under the slogan of "experts manage factories," they enlisted the service of all kinds of enemy agents, renegades, bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" and remnants and leftovers of the Kuomintang. They thus monopolized the productive, technical and financial powers of enterprises, carried out a whole set of revisionist lines for the operation of enterprises, and "kept under strict control, restricted, oppressed and punished" the worker masses, to form the social basis for their restoration of capitalism.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction, it is necessary to uphold the mass line firmly, rouse the masses freely, and launch mass movements on a big scale." "It is necessary to launch mass movements in carrying out any work. It won't do not to have mass movement." In self-reliance, the strength lies in the masses of people. Only by rousing and relying on the revolutionary initiative of the broad masses will it be possible to develop the shipbuilding industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The rich experience of our country in socialist revolution and socialist construction shows that, in order to operate socialist enterprises successfully, it is necessary to launch mass movements in a big way under the leadership of the Party and in accordance with the principles of the "Constitution of Anshan Steel Works," and to give full play to the activism and creativeness of the masses.

Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang have consistently opposed the mass line of the Party and tried to struggle the activism and creativeness of the masses. They extolled the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" to the skies and maliciously slandered the working class, saying, "(They) don't know anything about production techniques and business management" and "The workers know nothing. How can they carry out designing?" In their eyes the masses were only "tools which can speak," who could only be slaves to drawings and plans acting in accordance with the movements of their conductor's baton.

As a matter of fact, the bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities" knew only how to oppress and restrict the workers and run capitalist enterprises. In our enterprises, the ones who really have knowledge and who really know how to solve crucial production and technical problems are the worker masses.

For example, there was a bourgeois technical "authority" in a certain shipbuilding yard who had been trained in the US and who called himself "King of Welding." He shut himself up in the laboratory day in and day out to carry out his "electric slag welding" experiments, spending more than ¥100,000 of the State's money but without producing any positive result. During the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers severely

criticized the experts line promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, liberated their own minds, strengthened their confidence, mustered enough courage, and, after trying scores of times, finally succeeded within a short time in creating a new technique which the "King of Welding" had failed to create for ten years.

Countless facts have proved that "the lowly are the most intelligent and the exalted the most stupid." The broad worker masses cherish deep proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao and the Party. In their advance on science and technology, they do not aim at fame or money. They do not fear Heaven or Earth, dead men or foreigners. Full of youthful vigor and daring to think and to act, they are "fighters with the most practical experience."

Should we rely on the working class or on a handful of bourgeois reactionary technical "authorities"? Should we follow the mass line or the "experts" line? Which should exercise leadership over everything--the working class or the bourgeois reactionary "experts" and "authorities"? These are important questions of principle as to whether it is proletarian dictatorship or bourgeois dictatorship that should prevail in our industrial enterprises.

The workers must take part in enterprise management and take possession of the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. We must give full play to the role of the working class as the main force, and in particular to the role of the veteran workers. We must implement Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies and intensify the re-education of the technical personnel.

In organizing "three-in-one combination" forces for enterprise management and scientific experiment, we should make the workers the main body and the revolutionary leading cadres the backbone, while at the same time giving full play to the role of the revolutionary technicians. Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang energetically spread the revisionist fallacy of "in technical matters rely on experts" and "for management rely on experts." This, when focused on one point, was an attempt to negate the Party's mass line and the leadership position of the working class (through the Communist Party) and to usurp the leadership over the enterprises. In other words, it was an attempt to impose bourgeois dictatorship over the working class.

Let the Great Red Banner of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Fly High Over the Shipbuilding Front

In the 70's of the great 20th century, the working class of our shipbuilding front, guided by Chairman Mao's wise instructions of developing the shipbuilding industry in a big way and inspired by the spirit of the Party's 9th Congress, are holding high the radiant banner of the "Constitution of Anshan Steel Works" and raising a new high tide of "grasping revolution and promoting production, work, and war preparedness." The revolution is developing vigorously and production is going up steadily.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Historical experience merits attention. Any line and any viewpoint must be regularly and repeatedly explained. It won't do to explain it to only a small number of people, but it must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." An important task in front of us at present is to firmly grasp the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the economic sphere, unfold in depth and lastingly the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung as the guide and the series of wise directives of Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin on the shipbuilding industry as the weapon, severely criticize the whole set of counter-revolutionary revisionist lines promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the shipbuilding system, including the philosophy of the foreigners' slave, the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace, technique first, experts line, profit in command, and material incentive, thoroughly eliminate their remaining poison, and clear the way for the implementation of the directives of Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin on the shipbuilding industry.

The series of wise instructions on the shipbuilding industry issued by the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice Chairman Lin are great strategic measures for the development of the shipbuilding industry, strengthening of defense construction, and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as a beacon light that shows the way to victory for our shipbuilding industry. We must vigorously propagate, resolutely execute, and totally implement them. We must implement these directives of Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin down to every unit and every basic level and every item of work, so they may become a powerful motive force for the development of the shipbuilding industry and push it forward in fast and vigorous development.

In the great era of the 70's, we must hold still higher the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, vigorously bring proletarian politics to the fore, and, illuminated by the light of the Party's general line for socialist construction and the "Constitution of Anshan Steel Works," advance courageously along the revolutionary route of vigorous development of shipbuilding opened by Chairman Mao. Let the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung fly high over the shipbuilding front forever!

* * *

REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

Article: Remove Stumbling Block on Road of Advance and Closely Follow Chairman Mao in Making Revolution All My Life

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1970)

a former director of the peking general knitwear mill and now vice-chairman of the mill's revolutionary committee recently wrote an article describing his experience in the great proletarian cultural revolution, how he accepted re-education by the working class and remoulded his world outlook.

the article by chu chan-hsu is entitled "remove the stumbling block on the road of advance and closely follow chairman mao in making revolution all my life". excerpts follow:

i am a cadre who committed grave mistakes. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, i was the director of the peking general knitwear mill. because i was not really conscious of the struggle between the two lines, i carried out the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on running enterprises and led the knitwear mill onto the wrong road. in addition, at the beginning of the cultural revolution i carried out the bourgeois reactionary line, repressed the masses and became a force resisting the revolutionary mass movement.

helped by the people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team stationed in the mill, the revolutionary masses in our mill resolutely carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they severely criticized me and have patiently educated me. they pulled me back to chairman mao's revolutionary line from the quagmire of revisionism. this painful lesson enabled me to realize that the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao has not only eliminated the danger hidden in our party -- the danger of capitalist restoration -- but also saved many cadres who committed mistakes. i am one of those who have been saved.

chairman mao's revolutionary line gives me new life

for quite a long time after the great proletarian cultural revolution started, i did not understand it well and was unwilling to accept the criticism by the masses.

chairman mao teaches: "we should go to the masses and learn from them."

i was transferred to the bleaching and dyeing workshop in october 1966 to do manual labour so as to be tempered in mass struggle. i had for a long time held myself aloof and divorced from the masses. in the workshop, i felt that everything there was new to me and i began to get a new education.

we had tried a number of times in the past to produce a waxing machine by foreign methods, but failed. now armed with mao tsetung thought, the workers successfully trial-produced the machine in a short period of time by indigenous methods. this was a telling blow to my worship of things foreign. something went wrong with the drying machine one

day, and the workers promptly climbed into it to put it right, braving heat of more than 50 degrees centigrade. the workers' revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death smashed the erroneous idea in my mind that "the masses are backward". this workshop had poor ventilation and high labour intensity and the workers had complained many times. i had known about it, but had not tried to solve the problems. i had indeed lacked proletarian feelings. comparing my past conduct with the workers' revolutionary spirit, i came to understand the reason that i had gone counter to chairman mao's revolutionary line because i had been divorced from manual labour and the masses for a long time. i resolved to accept re-education by the workers, change my thinking, feelings and stand and thoroughly remould my world outlook.

i began to go among the masses to collect their views widely. i talked with over one thousand people and wherever i called i was received warm-heartedly. many workers took me by the hand, saying: "we criticized you not because we want to push you to the enemy's side but because we want to pull you back to chairman mao's revolutionary line." some said: "it doesn't matter if you make mistakes provided you correct them." the revolutionary masses offered me more than 400 quotations from chairman mao and over 1,000 items of what they thought about and expected of me. in offering me these quotations from chairman mao, they demanded that i deal with my mistakes properly and rectify them thoroughly, behave correctly toward the masses, acquire a correct understanding of the great significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution, thoroughly remould my world outlook and be loyal to chairman mao at all times. i studied the quotations one by one in connection with my mistakes and evaluated myself in the light of the quotations, one by one. the more i studied, the more keenly i felt that chairman mao's teachings were close to my heart. the more i reviewed, the more keenly i felt my guilt toward the revolutionary masses. the profound solicitude chairman mao shows for cadres who commit errors has no precedent in history elsewhere in the world exclamation as for the revolutionary masses who are most loyal to chairman mao, what pains they have taken to implement chairman mao's policy on cadres exclamation in the light of mao tsetung thought they have shown me how to correct my mistakes and warmly helped me continue the revolution.

thanks to criticism and education by the revolutionary masses and after undergoing more than two years of tempering through manual labour, i have begun to change my class stand and feelings. i have come to realize deeply that if it were not for the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated by chairman mao and the help of the revolutionary masses, i would have degenerated to an unimaginable extent. i feel from the bottom of my heart that the sharp criticism raised by the revolutionary masses against me was good. it has cleansed my mind of the pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and brought me back to chairman mao's revolutionary line.

acting on chairman mao's teachings, i made a profound self-criticism of my mistakes among the masses and have conscientiously tried to rectify them. therefore i gained the understanding of the masses who saw that i had awakened.

raise consciousness of continuing revolution by taking up heavy tasks

the leadership decided to place me in charge of the production section of the mill's revolutionary committee. i had made serious mistakes in the past because i concentrated on production and failed to put proletarian

politics to the fore. now that i was again put in charge of production, i was afraid of repeating my mistakes.

the revolutionary masses read my thoughts and many of the comrades said to me seriously: "just think, how is it that you worked with so much zeal in carrying out liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and now you hold back when asked to exercise power for the proletariat?" the workers' pointed criticism made me realize that whether one dares to shoulder heavy tasks is in essence a question of whether one wants to continue the revolution. as a revolutionary, one should press ahead in trials and tribulations and boldly take up heavy tasks for the revolution. picking light jobs instead of heavy ones is a grave mistake. liberation armymen stationed in the mill helped me sincerely and patiently with this teaching of chairman mao's: "after he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success; this is what is meant by 'failure is the mother of success' and 'a fall into the pit, a gain in your wit'." they encouraged me to correct my mistakes in the course of struggle.

thanks to the help and encouragement of the comrades, i boldly accepted the decision of the leadership. i first became chief of the production section and then vice-chairman of the mill's revolutionary committee, and joined the mill's party committee. i have ever since been in charge of production for the whole mill. in the course of my work, i bear in mind chairman mao's great teaching "historical experience merits attention", and draw lessons from past mistakes. i view everything in the light of what chairman mao teaches and act accordingly, guarding against any signs of making a mistake.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress and boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, the workers last year brought about one high tide after another in the emulation campaign to grasp revolution and promote production. a contradiction of unbalanced supply and demand arose between the knitting workshop and the tailoring workshop. as the tailors increased production their demand for knitted fabric doubled and the supply by the knitting workshop fell short.

what was to be done? i joined the comrades of the production section in studying chairman mao's teachings "politics is the commander, the soul in everything" and "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." then i went to the knitting workshop and joined the workers in finding out the weak link, summing up good experience and bringing all positive factors into play. displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers repaired eight old knitting machines which had been discarded ten years earlier. they made a shock task, working round the clock and put them in operation within a few days. they made improvements on rib knitting machines to double their efficiency. in addition, they broke the restrictions on the division of labour so as to bring into fullest play the role of the people's initiative and increase production of the knitting workshop by a big margin.

in this way the workshops stimulated and encouraged each other. as a result, all last year's production quotas were fulfilled 112 days ahead of schedule.

participation in the struggle enabled me to gain a deep understanding of the fact that the masses have an inexhaustible

latent enthusiasm for socialism. only by following chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, giving prominence to proletarian politics and working alongside the workers can a cadre recognize and understand this enthusiasm and bring it into full play. this made me cherish chairman mao's revolutionary line more deeply and hate liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line more bitterly. the erroneous idea that "it is dangerous to grasp production" was eliminated, my confidence in shouldering the heavy load has risen, and i am advancing along chairman mao's revolutionary line with firmer steps.

one must carry on ideological remoulding all his life

after i went to the production section, i was inactive for a while because i had made serious mistakes in the past and in poor health. this became an obstacle to my continuing the revolution.

the mill held a meeting for the exchange of experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. i learned a great deal from the speech of a veteran worker. he suffered from hepatitis and had had an operation. however, he studied and applied chairman mao's works in a living way, severely criticized liu shao-chi's "philosophy of survival", and tried to overcome his illness with revolutionary will. determined to win honour for chairman mao and serve the people as long as he drew breath, he always fought his illness while standing in the forefront of grasping revolution and promoting production, and scored outstanding achievements. i felt ashamed of myself when i heard what he said. i thought, how high his consciousness was. he was radiant with the public spirit of the proletariat, but i always thought of my poor health and wanted to take a rest, putting self-interest first. i oozed with bourgeois "self". the veteran worker, in effect, pointed out my shortcomings in ideological revolutionization.

it was quite an experience to discover that my spirits rose with greater ideological consciousness, and i felt strong all the day through. especially after the ninth party congress, i studied chairman mao's great teaching "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'." i became determined to fight every minute and every second for the revolution, and dedicate my limited life to the infinite revolutionary cause.

at work, i studied and worked with the workers. i realized that when i was together with the masses i was happiest, and my will to conquer difficulties and fulfil tasks grew. this was something i had never felt before.

from now on, i am determined to study and apply chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat even more conscientiously, thoroughly remould my world outlook, and closely follow our great leader chairman mao in making revolution all my life.

REVOLUTIONARY MASS CRITICISM

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Promotes Production in Northeast China Machine Tool Plant

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 7, 1970)

the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians of the shenyang no. 1 machine tool plant in northeast china, are raising still higher the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and breaking with foreign conventions which dampened the workers' initiative and creativeness, with the result that production is stimulated. they are inspired by the spirit of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party.

the plant fulfilled the state plan 40 days ahead of schedule last year. total output was more than three times the designed capacity. the plant trial-produced 15 new types of machine tools.

total output value in the first quarter of this year was 10 per cent higher than the same period of last year. revolution and production are going ahead well in the plant.

the shenyang no. 1 machine tool plant is a big enterprise designed by a foreign country. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents used it for a long time as an "experimental plot" for pushing their counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises. they peddled such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "let specialists run the factories", "material incentives" and "put profits in command". this made the plant deviate from the socialist orientation.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers deepened revolutionary mass criticism in a sustained way, settled accounts with liu shao-chi and company for their towering crimes in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and brought the plant back to the socialist orientation for running the enterprises. this promoted the revolution and production in the plant.

in the course of working out last year's production plan, the plant revolutionary committee fully mobilized the workers and a plan was proposed for making machine tools with greater, faster, better and more economical results. but some people said: "our plant was designed by a foreign country. the technological processes, types of products and equipment are all fixed and we cannot alter them." taking the theory "the pattern of the enterprise is fixed" as a topic for revolutionary mass criticism, the plant revolutionary committee led the workers in roundly criticizing liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and doctrine of trailing behinds at a snail's pace and eliminating the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises. revolutionary mass criticism liberated the workers' thinking and brought their revolutionary enthusiasm into play. displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, the workers broke with foreign conventions. this resulted in their overfulfilling the january production target in the leap forward plan for 1969.

foundry work is the first process in this machine tool plant. that workshop lagged behind, affecting production throughout the plant. some people thought sand moulding, the technology used for decades was fixed and unchangeable, therefore there was

no potential to be tapped. the workers repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." they criticized the theory of fixed technology. a foundry innovations group was organized which improved the old process and introduced a new one. as a result, efficiency doubled.

with the workers of the foundry work taking the lead, other workshops went into action. thus a campaign was launched for tapping the potential of the equipment and this pushed forward the plant's production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the rapid progress of the production made the shortage of manpower and equipment critical. some people suggested asking for state investment. the plant revolutionary committee immediately organized the workers to study over and over again chairman mao's great teachings "the masses have boundless creative power" and "under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." they also organized the workers to criticize in a deep-going way the trash peddled by liu shao-chi of ignoring the human factor and seeing only the material factor. all this helped revolutionize people's thinking. the workers at once set about coordinating the work, supporting and complementing one another. they pooled their wisdom and efforts and went full steam ahead with technical innovations. thus they solved the key problems in production and quickly overcame the shortages.

over the past year they have given full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and made 640 technical innovations, of which more than 100 are major items.

practical experience of struggle has made all the workers understand that, while material conditions are important, it is the human factor, not the material factor, which is decisive. so long as people persevere in giving first place to the factor of man and rely on invincible mao tsetung thought, difficulties, however great, can be overcome.

since the beginning of this year the leading members and the masses of the plant have made further criticism of liu shao-chi's doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and cleared away the erroneous thinking of "production already at its maximum and all the potentials have been tapped". this has made the workers more aware of the significance of continuing the revolution. a mass movement for increasing production and practising economy has started in the plant. as a result output has risen steadily, quality has been constantly improved and seven new types of lathes have been trial-produced.

INDUSTRY

East China Province Scores Marked Successes in Electronic Industry

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 6, 1970)

the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in kiangsu province are developing the electronic industry in the spirit of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results and have already scored marked successes. they are guided by our great leader chairman mao's great teaching "in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements".

the number of electronic factories in the province and total output value are more than four times that in 1966. the variety of products and output are at least double. the province has raised its capacity to make complete sets of equipment more than 70 per cent. a number of new electronic products of advanced level have been trial-produced. a contingent of skilled workers and technicians for the electronic industry has come into being. electronic elements, electronic equipment and materials are in serial production.

with the rapid expansion of the electronic industry, the modern electronic techniques have been applied in automating industrial production and also used for small hydro-electric stations in the countryside and farm mechanization.

these achievements were made in the course of the struggle between the two lines. the question centred on whether to adhere to the mass line and launch vigorous mass movements, or rely on a few "specialists". inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, in 1958, the province set up a number of electronic factories, and a vigorous revolutionary situation developed. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents madly opposed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, slashed back such factories and seriously undermined the development of the electronic industry.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi, and started a mass movement to run the electronic industry. from big cities to small towns throughout the province, electronic plants were set up. the nanking radio appliances factory was formed by the merger of two small workshops which originally produced cardboard boxes and regulators. most of the workers had been housewives unfamiliar with electronics. on the eve of the ninth party congress, they accepted the task of trial-producing dynamic frequency detectron analyser. lacking equipment and technique, they gave full play to their revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, and succeeded in producing this new product of advanced level in a few months of hard work. the changchou semi-conductor factory successfully made machines for growing crystals -- key equipment in developing the electronic industry, with the help of fraternal factories. many factories broke through the lines dividing different trades, made full use of existing potential, and contributed to the electronic industry. while achieving high output and quality with low cost, the

revolutionary workers of the nantung insecticides factory boldly made use of its waste gas and derived from it important materials for the electronic industry. it only took them 7 days to build a workshop with an annual capacity of 100 ton of silicochloroform. in a very short time they succeeded in trial producing polycrystalline silicon and put it into serial production.

in line with chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle, the revolutionary workers in kiangsu province solved many knotty problems in electronic industry by overcoming many difficulties. the nanking no. 12 radio elements factory originally had only seven woman-workers and a small workshop. by relying on invincible mao tsetung thought, the workers built up and enlarged the factory rapidly. they built a sintering furnace and produced vacuum evaporating machine, transistor testing instrument and thirteen other pieces of equipment within some two months. this promoted the development of the electronic industry.

following chairman mao's great teaching: "we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace", the revolutionary workers have launched a technical innovations upsurge aimed at catching up with and surpassing advanced levels both at home and abroad. their contributions include the making of many new electronic products and materials, techniques and processes and the innovation and creation of a large amount of specialized electronic equipment. the wunsi capacitor factory organized "three-in-one" groups with revolutionary workers as the backbone and including revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians for the mass technical innovations movement. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, this factory has turned out over 170 pieces of specialized equipment by using material to hand and indigenous methods. in making an equipment for producing ta capacitors, they saved about ten million yuan in investment for the state. this equipment went into operation more than two years ahead of schedule. the new technological processes adopted by the factory enabled it to at least double the variety and specifications of its products and fill a number of gaps in china's electronic elements.

COTTON

China Completes Sowing Cotton, Steps Up Field Work to Wrest Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in china's cotton growing areas have completed cotton sowing in time by self-reliance and hard struggle. they are conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's great teaching "we must pay close attention to grain, cotton and cotton cloth", holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and giving prominence to proletarian politics. they are intensifying field management during the growth of the seedlings to strive for a still better harvest this year.

the quality of this year's sowing is better than that of previous years and the cotton seedlings are growing evenly and well.

the national conference on cotton production convened by the state council in february of this year summed up the experience of china's cotton growers and set this year's tasks. after its conclusion, the party organizations and revolutionary committees in the cotton growing areas carried out the spirit of the conference and organized mao tsetung thought study classes at all levels, taking class struggle as the key link, criticizing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and fostering the concept of farming for the revolution.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in chekiang province, east china, which won an average per hectare yield of 0.75 tons of ginned cotton for six years running, have armed the minds of the cadres and peasants with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to heighten their consciousness. the cadres and peasants went full steam ahead to implement the measures for increasing production. by the end of april, the province topped this year's sowing plan.

the cadres and commune members in the cotton growing areas of shensi province, northwest china, have studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and have high aspirations to grow cotton well for the revolution. the province's cotton sowing was done quickly this year and was of good quality. after the seedlings sprouted, field management was stepped up to lay a good basis for an excellent harvest.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and the revolutionary cadres in all the cotton growing areas have launched an extensive campaign to compare with, learn from and overtake the advanced and help those lagging behind to catch up with the advanced to wrest a still better cotton harvest this year. in this campaign, they take the nationally-known advanced cotton units, the yangliuhsueh production brigade in shantung province, the yangshuwantzu people's commune in liaoning province and the nicheng people's commune on the outskirts of shanghai as their examples. in chungming county on the outskirts of shanghai, cotton-sowing was completed in seven days, a record speed, after the peasants were fully mobilized to learn from the advanced experience of the nicheng people's commune and made determined efforts to catch up with it. in kiangsu province where the cotton-sowing season is earlier than in other areas, field management started immediately after the sowing plan was finished. the cotton seedlings all over the province are now growing more sturdily under the care of the peasants.

in cotton production, the peasants have grasped the "eight-point charter" of agriculture (soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements) and combining revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach. in preparation for sowing the main cotton producing areas of honan province selected improved cotton seed strains, levelled fields and applied sufficient fertilizer. advanced cotton-sowing techniques were widely adopted. this improved the quality of sowing. thousands of study or training classes were run in the cotton producing areas of kiangsi province to propagate advanced techniques. in many cotton producing areas of the country rational close planting was adopted. such measures as thinning seedlings, loosening soil, top-dressing, and weeding were taken to promote the growth of the plants and make them bear more cotton bolls.

the communist party organizations and revolutionary committees in the cotton producing areas have strengthened their leadership over production. many cadres have gone to basic units to sum up experience to promote the work of the whole areas. in strengthening their leadership over the revolution and production in the cotton producing areas on the outskirts of peking, the revolutionary committees at all levels in peking have widely mobilized the peasants to discuss the significance of increasing cotton output. before and after the sowing, they checked up on the farm work several times and solved the questions that arose. this greatly expanded the acreage sown to cotton.

in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, leading members of the revolutionary committees at all levels went to the fields during the sowing to work alongside the local peasants, while guiding production. in northern sinkiang, excessive rain and snow created great difficulties in sowing the cotton. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of different nationalities worked day and night to take measures to ensure that the cotton could be planted in time.

the excellent state of revolution and production in china's cotton producing areas has encouraged the people to work with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm for the first good cotton harvest of the great 1970's so as to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Peking Bus Workers Give People Good Service

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1970)

bus workers on the no. 14 bus line in peking are praised by workers, peasants and soldiers for the good service provided. the bus drivers and conductors are commended as exemplary in using invincible mao tsetung thought to guide their advance along the road of continuing the revolution.

the drivers and conductors on no. 14 bus route not only serve the people well, but take on the glorious duty of publicizing mao tsetung thought. they are always ready to take down chairman mao's new instructions broadcast on the radio, and read them out to passengers.

listening to the radio on the evening of april 25, they got the good news that china had launched its first man-made earth satellite. they promptly spread the news among the passengers, and with them cheered this great victory of mao tsetung thought, this new fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." the bus workers on this line are of one heart with the workers, peasants and soldiers, thinking as they think and doing what they want done.

acting upon chairman mao's teachings on investigation and study, the drivers and conductors have gone to more than 30 plants along the line to gather the opinions of the workers. members of the communist party branch committee often go on the buses to ask the passengers for suggestions. they also hold discussions with passengers at other times and listen

attentively to the criticism and suggestions of the workers, peasants and soldiers. as a result, they instituted a longer night service for late shift workers.

one section on the line was under repair last november. the no. 14 buses had to stop running. hundreds of regular passengers had to switch to other lines and some had at least half an hour longer travelling time than before. the bus workers on the no. 14 line had a study of the three constantly read articles by chairman mao and made up their minds to serve the people whole-heartedly. they paid many visits to plants along the line to learn the needs of the passengers, and then re-routed no. 14 to bypass the section under repair. the passengers were very pleased.

the drivers and conductors always pay special attention to the elderly and handicapped and pregnant women. one day conductor su yu-hua noticed a blind old man and asked him where he was going. she learned that from the bus terminal he had to walk to a highway bus station. after the bus pulled in at the terminal, su yu-hua helped the old man out, walked him to the waiting room of the highway bus station, helped him buy a ticket, found an armyman who was going to the same destination and asked him to look after the blind man. the old man was grateful. he said: "you are truly chairman mao's good worker exclamation"

a woman bus conductor named tung ta-lung one day noticed a passenger waiting at the bus stop who wore artificial legs and needed somebody to carry him onto the bus. tung ta-lung reminded herself of the following quotation from chairman mao which she used to read out to the passengers: "all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other." saying "comrade, let me help you", she carried the passenger onto the bus and other passengers helped. the handicapped passenger was moved to tears. he said: "in the old society, the evil capitalist took away my legs. chairman mao and the communist party show me loving care. i came to peking from the northeast to have this pair of artificial legs fitted. class brothers look after me wherever i go in the capital where chairman mao stays. i will never forget the goodness of chairman mao exclamation" the passengers were moved and they all shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation. a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

TIBET

Tibetan Rebel Who Fled to India Forsakes Darkness and Returns from Abroad to Brightness, Encouraged by Excellent Situation in Motherland

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 6, 1970)

Inspired by the powerful socialist motherland, drashi, formerly a rebel of the traitorous dalai clique who had fled to india, returned to the embrace of the motherland recently by surrendering to the frontier guards of the chinese people's liberation army in tibet. he forsook the darkness and crossed over to the brightness after resolutely shaking off the control of the indian reactionaries and the tibetan rebels.

twentynine-year-old drashi was born in a poor herdsman family of tibetan nationality in kantzu of szechwan province. for many years, he toiled as a servant and mule-driver for merchants, transporting goods between shigatse, phari and india's kalimpong. during the 1959 rebellion staged by the tibetan rebels with the support of the indian reactionaries, he was deceived into carrying supplies for the rebels and fled to india with them. in 1962, he was enlisted in the sixth company of the indian special task frontier force by the indian reactionaries.

while he was in the army of the indian reactionaries, drashi longed for the motherland day and night. he listened secretly to news reports of the tibet people's broadcasting station and, therefore, was once thrown into jail by the indian reactionaries. he was sent to a "refugees' camp" in 1968. later, he escaped from that camp and led a miserable roaming life. finally he returned to the motherland by crossing over at a place on the frontier in the tibet autonomous region.

drawing on his personal experience, drashi indignantly exposed and denounced the towering crimes which the indian reactionaries, in collusion with the traitorous dalai clique, had committed by interfering in china's internal affairs and attempting to restore the dark serfdom in tibet. he truly realized that u.s. imperialism and the indian reactionaries were faring from bad to worse and that he could have infinitely bright prospects only by returning to the increasingly prosperous, powerful socialist motherland.

after drashi's crossing over, the local revolutionary committee and the leading department of the p.l.a. unit stationed there gave him lenient treatment in accordance with the stipulations in the "policy regarding compatriots of tibetan nationality who cross over and return to the motherland after taking part in rebellion and fleeing the country". he was presented with chairman mao's works and chairman mao badges and provided with clothing and daily necessities. suitable arrangements have been made for his taking part in production and making a living.

moved by the solicitude shown him after his return to the motherland, drashi shouted excitedly: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation" he expressed his firm determination that he would study chairman mao's works conscientiously and, together with the broad masses of the emancipated peasants and herdsmen, contribute his share to the socialist construction of the motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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BURMA

Burmese People's Armed Forces Score Brilliant Successes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1970)

the burmese people's armed forces under the leadership of the communist party of burma and those of various nationalities have scored fresh victories one after another in various parts of the country over the past few months, according to a rangoon report. the victories were achieved at a time when the indo-chinese peoples' anti-u.s. armed struggle was developing vigorously.

the people's armed forces fighting in the irrawaddy division have won a series of battles by concentrating superior forces against the enemy. since the latter part of last year, the burmese reactionaries have mustered large numbers of reactionary troops and police frantically to launch repeated and massive "encirclement and suppression" campaigns in the irrawaddy delta. but with the active support of the local people, the people's armed forces fighting perseveringly in the area have dealt telling blows at the enemy. on may 3, more than 200 fighters of the people's armed forces intercepted an enemy convoy of seven cars on the highway near ngathaingyaung, a town in bassein district. they drove into town on three of the captured cars and surprised the police station there, killing four officers and policemen and capturing 20 rifles and large quantities of materials. on may 13, over 80 fighters of the people's armed forces wiped out seven enemies in an attack on the police station in moulmeingyun area, myaungmya district. on the following day, they repulsed the enemy reinforcements, wiping out two of them. during an ambush against an enemy patrol at lebutta in the same district on april 5, the people's armed forces killed three enemy troops, captured another and seized four guns.

in tenasserim, pegu and arakan divisions, the people's armed forces also scored a series of victories. on march 29, they ambushed an enemy car on the highway near tavoy town in tavoy district, killing five enemy troops and wounding five others. six enemy troops aboard a jeep were wiped out and a large quantity of the enemy's weapons and ammunition seized near akyab town of akyab district on the same day. on april 11, the people's armed forces ambushed an enemy patrol at toungoo area, toungoo district, killing two enemy troops and wounding two others. on may 12, they attacked an enemy patrol near pauk town, pakokku district, killing or wounding a number of enemies.

the people's armed forces also destroyed enemy communication lines in pegu and tenasserim divisions. on march 26, they mined and blew up a railway bridge near daik-u town, pegu district, together with a mandalay-to-rangoon freight train. on march 30, they mined a car of enemy troops on the highway near tavoy town, tavoy district. six enemies in it were killed and five others wounded. on february 16, in the vicinity of minbya, akyab district, they ambushed 19 enemy boats loaded with rice extorted from the peasants by the reactionary burmese government, and captured a large amount of rice. on february 17, the people's armed forces burnt down a highway bridge near tavoy town, tavoy district, and intercepted an enemy truck, capturing 40 bags of rice on it. during a raid on the

thagaya railway station in toungoo district on may 4, they cut the enemy's telephone wires and captured a quantity of materials. under the heavy blows of the people's armed forces who are flexible in strategy and tactics, the enemy communication lines are often paralysed or destroyed despite the large numbers of enemy troops stationed along the main lines and despite the armed escorts provided for the trains, cars and boats.

the burmese people's armed forces attach great importance to propaganda work among the masses and to organizing and arming them. they often sent armed propaganda teams to the countryside to put up revolutionary slogans and propagate revolutionary truth among the masses. together with the masses, they unfolded campaigns against enemy spies and local despots, putting to death a number of those guilty of heinous crimes.

the people's armed forces enjoy extensive support from the masses. many local inhabitants brought food, medicine and information on the enemy to the people's armed forces at the risk of their own lives and joined them in raids on the reactionary troops and police. under the leadership of the communist party of burma, the people's armed forces are developing victoriously with the support of the broad masses of the people.

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Sixth Message to the Nation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jun. 5, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, who is visiting the democratic republic of viet nam issued the sixth message to his compatriots on june 2, according to the viet nam news agency. the full text of the message reads as follows:

at present, events in cambodia and indo-china have finally "drawn" a very clear "demarcation" line which definitely separates the peoples who are invariably attached to their fatherland, their independence and their freedom from those indo-chinese who betray indo-china, those asians who betray asia, delivering their countries to american neo-colonialist imperialism.

relying on its riches and material strength, this neo-colonialist imperialism has invaded many peoples, many countries in asia, africa, latin america which it has turned into its satellites, war bases and "spheres" for economic exploitation.

wherever it goes, u.s. imperialism sows discord and disunion among the nations, insecurity, war, disasters and misery, and it turns the national independence and liberty of others into slavery.

it is because of this imperialism and its henchmen, the lon nol-sirik matak clique, who have sold themselves to the yankee tycoons, that since the march 18 coup d'etat in phnom penh, our beloved motherland has lost everything: her independence, neutrality, liberty, peace, unity, national union, progress in national construction, and

territorial integrity that you yourselves, dear compatriots, and i have together succeeded in achieving and safeguarding during the past fifteen years. today our cambodia has become a real hell exclamation

our patriotic people who refuse to bow to the u.s. imperialists, and who do not let the lon nol-sirik matak and son ngoc thanh clique sell out the national independence, national neutrality and territorial integrity of our country to the yankees, to the pro-u.s. saigon and bangkok puppets, have risen up to take up arms and fight resolutely against the traitors and their foreign bosses.

our patriotic people know that the national independence, national neutrality, liberty, territorial integrity of the country, and even peace and dignity and national honour can be recovered only if our kampuchea is ready to sacrifice everything including life himself and if it constantly fights the enemy without let-up till the latter is totally defeated militarily.

of course, our struggle now as well as in the future will not be an easy one. but if we arm ourselves with sufficient courage and faith in the destiny of our motherland and with tenacity, we will certainly win local victories which will inevitably lead to more decisive victories. together with the fraternal vietnamese and laotian peoples, we will finally strike down our common enemy, however colossal it may be. our indo-china will be finally liberated completely.

in face of the fierce and victorious attacks of the people's forces under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea, the traitorous reactionaries are seized with panic. the lon nol-sirik matak clique hastily called their american masters to their help. the naked armed intervention of the united states in cambodia has saved them temporarily.

the whole world, and the american people in the first place, know very well, as senator fulbright put it on may 28, that "the nixon administration intended to wage a full-scale war by proxy in cambodia to prop up the lon nol government ... it is equally clear that the purpose of this proxy military campaign is not to eliminate communist border sanctuaries... but to sustain the feeble lon nol military regime in phnom penh."

the lon nol propaganda, however, claims that his regime is enjoying the love and support of the seven million khmers (sic). if it is true then why did he beg his master number one -- u.s. imperialism, and his masters numbers two and three -- the puppet regimes in saigon and bangkok, to maintain their armed forces in cambodia and to send more troops to cambodia?

reuter reported on may 29: "mr. voeunsai told the french press at a luncheon here (paris) this week that cambodia would ask the united states to allow its troops to stay on if the cambodian armed forces had not regained control of the country."

this public avowal of incapacity on the part of the traitors' regime speaks for itself. most despicable has been his request to his big master to continue to occupy the country and oppress his population.

today lon nol has been compelled to content himself with "reigning" inside phnom penh. reporter don shannon, in

his report datelined may 29, had this to say: "premier lon nol is called 'mayor of phnom penh' by the diplomatic corps... 'lon nol now has publicly confessed that he has no control over his country outside the capital,' one of the ambassadors remaining here commented, shaking his head." that is what the lon nol propaganda calls the support from the seven million khmers.

in fact, the traitors in phnom penh are deadly afraid of the patriotic khmer people. this has led them to decree quite recently an inhuman martial law authorizing their thugs to crush pitilessly and drown in blood the national opposition. that is what their propaganda calls the "veritable democracy as opposed to sihanouk's despotism".

moreover, the lon nol clique has allowed the mercenary troops of saigon to oppress, steal and rob at will our fellow-countrymen in the towns and provinces occupied by their soldiers and their commanders. in the zones such as svay rieng, prey veng, takeo, kampot, kompong cham, etc. our peasants and traders are ruined, our girls outraged.

these facts are known to the whole world thanks to the disclosures by the western press itself which has, moreover, pointed to the growing discontent and the sentiments of humiliation felt by the youth and intellectuals of phnom penh at the vile abandonment of national self-respect by the lon nol regime before their master number two, the thieu-ky regime.

bragging in chup before correspondents of the international press, the saigon general do cao tri declared that "the joint communique signed by the foreign ministers of cambodia and south viet nam gives us (the saigon regime) the possibility to come back to cambodia at any time and at any place." that is what the lon nol propaganda calls his "victory in the saigon negotiations".

that propaganda takes pride in the fact that the saigon regime agrees to give lon nol what it has refused sihanouk: a declaration to respect the khmer coastal islands.

as a matter of fact, our buddhist clergy and our nation as a whole know perfectly well that sihanouk succeeded a long time ago in obtaining not only a declaration of respect but also of solemn recognition of our present borders including the coastal islands in question by the real viet nam, the only true viet nam, that of the vietnamese people.

the saigon puppet regime is in no way entitled to represent the vietnamese people. it only represents itself and is a well-known puppet of u.s. imperialism.

i must underscore that neither the saigon regime nor the bangkok regime -- masters number two and three of the lon nol regime, under-valets of the united states -- has agreed to recognize officially the present frontiers of cambodia. they only agree to declare "respect" for cambodian borders, which has no juridical value in international law.

in fact, the so-called "respect" rather means "non-respect". our coastal islands, for example, are today controlled by the saigon navy exclamation

recently, the lon nol gang signed with the thailanders in bangkok an agreement giving these foreigners the right to violate freely the territorial waters of our country

and freely carry out industrial fishing there, particularly in the very fishy waters of koh kong.

that is what the lon nol propaganda calls "a victory in opposing the disastrous policy previously practised by sihanouk of constant hostility against thailand and south viet nam" (puppets of the united states) exclamation

at present, lon nol has reached the peak of betrayal. he has no shame in asking the bangkok vice-premier, praphas charusathien, to come to phnom penh to inspect the sending of thai ground, naval and air forces for occupation and invasion of cambodia.

a.p. released on may 29 this statement of praphas: "we agreed to assist cambodia in aerial reconnaissance over land and sea border... cambodia has requested us to send a division of troops there (about 12,000 men)."

another u.s. news agency dispatch specified: "thailand is carefully considering cambodia's request for one division of thai troops to protect phnom penh. thailand would send 20 patrol boats to cambodia for use against communist forces on the mekong river" (that is against our people's forces).

such a "hand-over" of cambodia to the saigon and bangkok reactionaries is not enough for the lon nol clique. what he needs now is to bring to our country the reactionaries of taipei and seoul, other valets of the u.s. imperialists. u.p.i. in a dispatch on may 29 disclosed: "a cambodian foreign ministry spokesman said today that delegations will be sent to nationalist china (chiang kai-shek bandit gang -- hsinhua editor) and south korea to discuss possible diplomatic recognition of cambodia by the two countries (chiang kai-shek bandit gang and pak jung hi puppet clique -- hsinhua editor)." thus, our buddhist clergy and our people have now seen the true nature and the true, odious features of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique of traitors who resemble one another and gang up in the same servile dependence on the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen in bangkok and saigon. (son ngoc thanh is "president" of the "free khmer" movement, a notorious creation of the american c.i.a., aided by the bangkok and saigon puppet governments).

the other "great friends" of the phnom penh traitors are none others but the renegades of taipei (a town in taiwan which the u.s. refuses to return to the people's republic of china, of which it is an integral part) and of seoul (a town in south korea which the u.s. refuses to return to the korean people).

the so-called "neutral, democratic and patriotic" regime of lon nol having thus been completely unmasked, the duty of our buddhist clergy, our royal family, our youth, our officials and our military men is well defined.

now they must know how to choose (and to choose in time) the right path. this right path is the one which the khmer people have always chosen. it is the path of struggle for the liberation of the fatherland from the yoke of the u.s. neo-colonialist imperialists and their despicable running dogs, the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, the kittikachorn-praphas charusathien, the thieu-ky, the chiang kai-shek and the pak jung hi cliques, all of them spurned by people all over the world.

our khmer people will never be beaten by those enemies, for the latter have become weaker and weaker. in their

own countries, their own peoples have risen up to fight them, a typical example of which is the revolt of the american people against nixon. the traitor yem sambaur himself (the so-called minister for foreign affairs of phnom penh) has known this new phenomenon. during his recent visit to saigon, he has been widely booed and the effigy of his patron, lon nol, burnt by the numerous hostile demonstrators (students, war veterans, buddhists, etc.)

our khmer people are not and will never be alone in their struggle. they are and will always be strongly assisted, in many ways, by their vietnamese and laotian brothers, by their great chinese and north korean friends, who will support them effectively till their total victory.

also supporting them firmly are the people of other socialist countries and all progressive and anti-imperialist peoples in the world.

consequently, it is certain that we will never lack means of all kinds to lead our sacred fight to its glorious conclusion.

moreover, let us recall here again that this struggle is taking place in the context of the struggle of the indo-chinese peoples for the complete liberation of our cambodia, south viet nam and laos.

to conclude, i think i must point out here again that it is not sufficient for us to regret the loss of our peace, our independence and our territorial integrity. they will not come back to us if we remain with crossed arms, if we refuse to have recourse to armed struggle.

the imperialists and their friends have proposed and are proposing a so-called "peaceful" solution to the cambodian problem in the form of an international conference. the aim of such a conference is just to cheat us in order to better shut us up in the cage of u.s. imperialism. at best, our resistant people will be given by such a conference a "portion" of cambodia where as the rest of the country will irremediably go to the so-called "free world", that is to say to the anti-popular americans and their valets.

it is precisely because they cannot accept such an anti-national solution that the brotherly vietnamese people have preferred to make every sacrifice and endure the most terrible sufferings and to wage a heroic and protracted fight against the u.s. imperialists who persist in cutting viet nam in two and in neo-colonizing south viet nam.

due to the unpardonable treason by the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-"free khmer", our kampuchea is today finding itself in the same tragic situation as south viet nam.

the situation of our country, is, in fact, much worse than that of our neighbour, because south viet nam has only one master while cambodia has to submit to as many as three masters, the u.s. imperialists, their henchmen in bangkok and in saigon. the latter has gone to the length of appropriating by force and de facto a good part of our national territory. this situation, one of the most tragic and humiliating, is intolerable.

all the patriotic khmers who are loyal towards their motherland have the sacred duty to take up arms and fight to death to liberate it totally.

that is why, i make a solemn appeal to our buddhist clergy, our royal family, our youth, our functionaries and our military so that they join the masses of our people in the framework of the national united front of kampuchea and in the largest numbers possible the national liberation army in order together to sweep out from our national soil the traitorous reactionaries, their masters and under-masters.

the nation wishes that the war will come to an early end. this wish will certainly materialize if the nation rises up as one man to give total support to the n.u.f.k. and its national liberation army.

here ends my sixth message to the nation.

long live kampuchea exclamation

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Statement Sharply Denouncing Nixon's Gangster Logic

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jun. 6, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, now visiting the democratic republic of viet nam, issued a press statement here yesterday sharply denouncing u.s. president nixon's television speech on june 3 in which nixon obstinately persisted in carrying on the war of aggression against cambodia. the statement reads in full as follows:

concerning the televised address of june 3, 1970 of mr. nixon, president of the u.s.a., i am duty-bound to make the following statement:

1. mr. nixon said: "between april 20 and april 30, communist forces launched a series of attacks against a number of key cities in neutral cambodia... in flagrant violation of cambodian neutrality."

the national liberation army led by the n.u.f.k. has every right to attack the mercenary army of the lon nol-sirik matak reactionaries, usurpers of constitutional power in phnom penh.

this struggle of the khmer people against an illegal, anti-popular regime, which betrays the neutrality and independence of the fatherland, does not concern mr. nixon, the u.s.a. or other powers.

mr. nixon was making fun of the world when he spoke of violation of khmer neutrality by the army of the n.u.f.k. which includes in its midst not only communists but also a great number of democratic and patriotic nationalists.

the intervention by the u.s. and mercenary forces in cambodia constitutes a flagrant violation of my country's neutrality, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, a violation condemned by all the peoples of the world including the american people.

mr. nixon and the u.s.a. also cynically violate international law by meddling most overtly in the internal affairs of another country.

the pretext of "vietcong sanctuaries" does not hold water. in this connection i would like to draw the attention of the

international public to the very clear and frank statement of senator william fulbright: "the nixon administration intended to wage a full scale war by proxy in cambodia to prop up the lon nol government... it is equally clear that the purpose of this proxy military campaign is not to eliminate communist border sanctuaries... but to sustain the feeble lon nol military regime in phnom penh".

2. mr. nixon has praised the bogus "asian conference" in djakarta by attributing to it the "merit" of "supporting the cambodian government's efforts to maintain cambodia's neutrality, independence and territorial integrity".

it is a cynicism unworthy of a head of state to make believe that the pro-u.s. regime in phnom penh has made "efforts to maintain the neutrality, independence and territorial integrity of cambodia".

the whole world knows and american senators of good faith have pointed out that the traitor lon nol has done everything to deprive his country of its neutrality, independence and territorial integrity to the benefit of neo-colonialist u.s. imperialism and the pro-u.s. regimes in saigon and bangkok.

the whole world knows that cambodia, under the "reign" of lon nol, has become a colony with as many as three bosses, that her territorial integrity, her borders and her territorial waters and airspace are thoroughly violated by these three bosses, and that it is not next july that will see cambodia recover her independence and territorial integrity, the territorial integrity that the regimes in saigon and bangkok, in deciding on the occupation without a time-limit of two-thirds of our provinces by their armed forces, have impudently promised to reduce to the state of a memory.

as for the neutrality of our country, how can one speak of it now, when the lon nol regime has entered into alliance with the regimes most notoriously aligned with the u.s.a. (saigon, bangkok, taipei, seoul, etc.), and when the only self-styled "non-aligned" governments supporting it answer to the names of djakarta and kuala lumpur?

3. mr. nixon pretends that by intervening in cambodia he wants to save the lives of his troops in south viet nam.

this cynicism is beyond comparison, because no indo-chinese nation has ever provoked the u.s. army. the arrival of this army in south viet nam has never been stipulated in or recognized by the 1954 geneva agreements on indo-china.

if mr. nixon wants to save the lives of his troops, the only thing he has to do is to respect the 1954 geneva agreements on indo-china and bring home immediately and unconditionally all his armed forces. then none of our indo-chinese peoples will think of pursuing the yankee troops as far as america.

4. mr. nixon has gone to any length in his cynicism and cowardice by threatening our people with the worst military retaliations if they will not let the lon nol regime alone after the withdrawal of u.s. troops from cambodia next july first. indeed, he said: "if their answer to our troops withdrawal program... is to increase their attacks... i shall, as my action five weeks ago demonstrated, take strong and effective measures to deal with that situation."

it is certain that despite the disproportion of forces, the khmer people, strong with their right and their just cause, and also strong with the effective support of the other peoples, particularly the glorious and heroic vietnamese people, will not shrink back at this threat.

the khmer people will continue to fight till the complete liberation of their fatherland and, side by side with the brother vietnamese and laotian peoples, will continue to fight till u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are completely driven out of our indo-china.

5. mr. nixon has affirmed that "we take this action not for the purpose of expanding the war into cambodia but for the purpose of ending the war in viet nam."

with this utter cynicism which is characteristic of him, he argues that his gangster action constitutes "the best means to achieve a just peace."

first of all he should be reminded that in the eyes of the whole world he has actually expanded the war into cambodia and to the whole of indo-china.

since his fatal decision to invade cambodia, the international press has pointed out that the term "the viet nam war" should now be replaced by "the new war in indo-china".

whatever he may say, mr. nixon cannot evade this heavy responsibility.

as for his "just peace" in viet nam, i think i can believe that the heroic people of viet nam will undertake to force him to accept a vietnamese peace, the only just peace, and not an american peace, very falsely "just".

moreover nixon himself has implicitly admitted that by a "just peace in viet nam" he means an imposed american peace, a peace of permanent dependence on neo-colonialist u.s. imperialism, because he has shown his fear in seeing the other peoples oppressed or threatened by this imperialism slip through his fingers following a victory of the vietnamese people. indeed, he said: "if an american president had failed to meet this threat to 400,000 american men in viet nam, would those nations and peoples who rely on america's power and treaty commitments for their security in latin america, europe, the middle-east or other parts of asia retain any confidence in the united states? that is why i deeply believe that a just peace in viet nam is essential, if there is to be a lasting peace in other parts of the world."

nixon cannot be clearer in owning to the world that if south viet nam manages to liberate itself from u.s. imperialism, its example will be explosively catching in latin america, even in europe, in the middle east, and the rest of asia.

but, whatever it may do, u.s. imperialism cannot escape its inevitable defeat in south viet nam in the face of the glorious, heroic and indomitable vietnamese people. this people will also have the historic and tremendous honour to inflict on the u.s.a. its first defeat in its overbearing history.

such is my unshakable conviction.

norodom sihanouk

p.s. it should be noted that, in material and personnel, mr. nixon has singularly magnified his gains while minimizing, just as singularly, his losses in this "cambodian operation".

the reckoning of the number of "enemies killed", for example, is too complacent, in the sense that at least 90 per cent of these so-called enemies are poor khmer peasants and city-dwellers including old people, women and children killed by the bombs of b-52's. besides, this reckoning is not done by counting the bodies on the battlefield but mostly by "estimates" from afar even from planes in flight. the western press itself has pointed out this fantasy.

as for the claim of denying the south viet nam national front for liberation all material means to continue on a large scale the war of liberation in south viet nam, it is ridiculous. the proof is that the national front for liberation has dealt most violent blows at hundreds of posts and dozens of urban centres including da lat, which are defended by the imperialist enemy and the satellite-forces. the american press itself has pointed out that the u.s. armed forces have sustained very heavy losses as a result of these blows.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Brilliant Victories of Indo-Chinese Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in an article yesterday warmly acclaimed the brilliant victories won by the three indo-chinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the article said: "under the guidance of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the cambodian, vietnamese and laotian peoples is developing vigorously, scoring one victory after another. the situation of the revolution in the whole of indo-china is excellent."

the article said: u.s. imperialism, together with its lackeys and accomplices, has launched frantic aggression against cambodia, carried out massive invasion of laos, resumed the bombing of north viet nam and has thus expanded the war of aggression in indo-china. this has aroused deep hatred among the indo-chinese peoples who are fighting courageously and dealing telling blows at u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. now the battlefields in the people's war have linked up. the three indo-chinese peoples are coordinating with and supporting one another in fighting. u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are now besieged ring upon ring by the 40 million indo-chinese peoples.

the article continued: the armed struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples against u.s. imperialism is developing victoriously just as the great teacher chairman mao has brilliantly pointed out: "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history."

the article said: "the malayan people warmly acclaim the splendid victories won by the three indo-chinese peoples in their armed struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression. under the tremendous inspiration of the solemn statement of chairman mao, the situation of the indo-chinese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation will surely become better and better."

in conclusion it said: "we believe that with the full support of the great chinese people and with the resolute support of the people of asia and the rest of the world, the people of the three indo-chinese countries, by persisting in protracted people's war, will surely defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and win final victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Holds Reception in Honor of Vietnamese Amateur Art Ensemble Returning from China

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jun. 6, 1970)

wang yu-ping, ambassador of the people's republic of china to the democratic republic of viet nam, held a reception this evening in honour of the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the democratic republic of viet nam which returned here recently from a friendly performance tour in china.

among the guests at the reception were hoang quoc viet, president, and dang thai mai, vice-president, of the viet nam-china friendship association; pham ngoc thuan, chairman, and vu quoc uy, vice-chairman, of the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries; ha huy giap and cu huy can, vice-ministers of culture; and hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

speaking at the reception, ambassador wang yu-ping warmly congratulated the ensemble on the success of its performance tour in china and its contribution to the militant friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people. the situation of the indo-chinese people's anti-u.s. struggle has become more and more excellent, he said. following the teaching of the great leader chairman mao, the chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people and all the indo-chinese peoples. the people of viet nam and other indo-chinese countries will win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

pham dinh sau, director of the department of music and dance of the d.r.v.n. ministry of culture and leader of the ensemble, expressed thanks for the kind hospitality and warm regard given to the ensemble by the chinese government and people.

he said: when we visited shaoshan, native place of chairman mao, we heard chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. this is a great inspiration to the vietnamese people, the indo-chinese people and the revolutionary people of the whole world.

hoang quoc viet in his speech said that the leading comrades of the chinese party and government showed kind regard for the ensemble during its performance tour in china. such regard is not only meant for the comrades of the ensemble but also for the vietnamese people. it shows that the 700 million chinese people are resolutely following the teaching of chairman mao and providing a powerful backing and reliable rear area for the vietnamese people and the people of other indo-chinese countries.

members of the amateur art ensemble performed at the reception "a long, long life to chairman mao", "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman", "hail the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite", "viet nam-china" and other art items.

an enthusiastic atmosphere of militant unity and fraternal friendship of the chinese and vietnamese peoples prevailed at the reception.

on the evening of june 5, the amateur art ensemble of the 4th zone of the d.r.v.n. gave a performance at the hanoi municipal theatre. the ensemble presented songs and dances it performed in china reflecting the dauntless fighting spirit of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the militant unity and fraternal friendship of the chinese and vietnamese people. the performance was warmly received.

after concluding its performance tour in china on june 1, the ensemble returned to hanoi on the next day bringing with it the revolutionary militant friendship of the chinese people for the vietnamese people.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Air Force Commander-in-Chief Abdul Rahim Khan Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 7, 1970)

air marshal abdul rahim khan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan air force, his wife and three other pakistan guests left here for home by plane this morning after paying a friendly visit to china.

the pakistan guests were warmly seen off at the airport by kuang jen-nung, deputy commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army; liu wen-hsueh, cheng kang, chen shih-fa and feng kuo-chu, leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; niu hsiu-chen and others.

group captain shujaat ullah khan, air attache of the pakistan embassy in china, and his wife were also present at the airport.

air marshal abdul rahim khan and the other pakistan guests arrived in shanghai from hangchow by special plane on june 5. during their stay in shanghai, the pakistan guests, in the company of kuang jen-nung, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, niu hsiu-chen and others, inspected a military drill by shanghai militiamen and visited the shanghai industrial exhibition. they were warmly welcomed by local militiamen and revolutionary masses.

yesterday evening, leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai gave a banquet in honour of the pakistan guests.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Peking Reception Marks Anniversary of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 5, 1970)

the china-viet nam friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries today gave a reception warmly celebrating the first anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

attending the reception were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and other members of the embassy; bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and his wife and other members of the embassy; and ton quang phiet, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association, who is now in peking.

among those present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of the organizations concerned including wang hsin-ting, li chiang, fang yi, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, wang hai-jung, shen chien, liu shao-wen and ting hsi-lin.

the reception was alive with an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam. kuo mo-jo and nguyen van quang spoke at the reception.

in his speech, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, said: we are very glad to be with our vietnamese comrades here today to mark the first anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

he said: under the leadership of the national front for liberation of south viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and in line with the behest of the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh, "defeat the u.s. robber aggressors with determination", the heroic people of south viet nam have in the past year displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing no sacrifice and fighting valiantly, persevered in protracted people's war, dealt heavy blows to u.s. imperialism and won brilliant victories in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

kuo mo-jo pointed out: tremendous changes have taken place in the present world situation. a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. this is a most important hallmark of the excellent world situation today. the flames of the three indo-chinese peoples' war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are raging with increasing intensity. the struggle of the revolutionary people of the world against u.s. aggression in cambodia and the expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china by the u.s. is developing vigorously. in his solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the chinese people's great leader chairman mao stresses: "the situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia." the u.s. imperialist aggressors are now putting up their death-bed struggle by making a large-scale invasion of cambodia, stepping up their aggression against laos, resuming the bombing of north viet nam and intensifying the war of aggression in south viet nam. but, they are already encircled ring upon ring by the more than 40 million indo-chinese people. we are firmly convinced that, strengthening their unity, supporting each other, fighting shoulder to shoulder and persevering in protracted people's war, the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia will certainly be able to thoroughly defeat u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

kuo mo-jo said: china and viet nam are fraternal neighbours whose mountains and rivers are contiguous. we have cemented between us a profound, militant friendship in the course of our protracted struggle against our common enemy. following our great leader chairman mao's teaching "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area", the chinese people have always regarded the vietnamese people's struggle as their own, and every victory won by the vietnamese people as their own. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought, the chinese people will, as always, do their utmost to firmly support the vietnamese people in carrying their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to complete victory.

in his speech, ambassador nguyen van quang said: the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has been a source of tremendous inspiration to the people of south viet nam who are fighting heroically and winning victories.

he said: the people of south viet nam, under the correct leadership of the national front for liberation of south viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, have during the past year won all-round, brilliant victory both at home and internationally.

ambassador nguyen van quang said: the chinese communist party led by the respected and beloved chairman mao, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people have all along given the vietnamese people sincere support and enormous, valuable and effective assistance both in their past anti-french struggle and in their present struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this support and assistance are of a kind provided by the rear to the front and by brothers. we are filled with confidence and feel infinitely proud for having such a reliable and vast rear area as the great chinese people's republic.

ambassador nguyen van quang said: we the vietnamese people will do everything in our power to satisfactorily materialize the sacred will of our respected and beloved president ho chi minh. we will go all out to press ahead the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory is won, till the south is liberated, the north safeguarded and the country reunified peacefully. "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." to ensure the flourishing of this profound friendship, we will make unremitting efforts.

he said: the vietnamese people are winning unprecedented victories in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. failure for u.s. imperialism is obvious. it has sustained heavy defeats in viet nam, laos and cambodia. but it is still very obdurate and crafty. u.s. imperialism is expanding the war to the whole of indo-china. therefore, we have to undergo protracted and trying struggles. nevertheless, the determined people of south and north viet nam, who are united closely with the fraternal people of cambodia and laos and who enjoy the powerful backing of the 700 million chinese people and the strong sympathy and support of our friends on the five continents, will certainly win complete victory.

ambassador nguyen van quang said: chairman mao's may 20 solemn statement is a source of support and inspiration to the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos in their confident march from victory to victory, in defeating the u.s. imperialist war of aggression resolutely and thoroughly.

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang Gives Grand Reception Warmly Celebrating First Anniversary of Establishment of Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 6, 1970)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a grand reception here today, warmly celebrating the first anniversary of the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

present at the reception were: chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and premier of the state council; kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the p.l.a.; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee; kuo mo-jo, member of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and representatives of the

revolutionary masses of peking.

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and his wife; ton quang phiet, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association; and other vietnamese comrades in peking were present.

also present at the reception were:

thakin ba thein tin, head of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of burma;

a comrade of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia headed by jusuf adjitorop;

prince norodom yuvanath, son of head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk, major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union, and his wife, and ker meas, ambassador to china of the kingdom of cambodia under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea.

the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china hung in the banquet hall of peking hotel where the grand reception was held. when the reception began, the band played the national antnem of china and the official song of the republic of south viet nam. ambassador nguyen van quang and vice-premier li hsien-nien made speeches at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship between the people of china and viet nam.

ambassador nguyen van quang in his speech recounted the brilliant victories won by the heroic south vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he particularly mentioned the tremendous victory in the general offensive in early spring of 1968. he said that this victory has created a turning point, a new stage for the revolution in south viet nam as president ho chi minh taught: "the victories won by the south viet nam armed forces and people in the early days of this spring have brought to a new, very favourable situation the war of resistance to u.s. aggression and for national salvation in which our entire people are engaged. no force on earth can save the u.s. aggressors and their henchmen from complete collapse."

he said: "the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the necessary development of the revolution in south viet nam, now entering a new stage full of glorious victories." the revolutionary peoples welcomed the birth of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam with great joy and satisfaction, the ambassador said and added: "to date 25 countries have recognized and established diplomatic relations with our government. besides our government have had relations under different forms and on different levels with 40 other countries. the international prestige of the provisional revolutionary government has constantly been improved day after day."

ambassador nguyen van quang said: "since its establishment, the provisional revolutionary government has ceaselessly been consolidated and developed. its armed forces continue to grow from strength to strength. as they fight on the stronger they become, the greater their combat

effectiveness and their victories. at present, they are smashing the u.s. imperialists' policy of 'vietnamizing' the war, a perfidious policy but full of contradictions."

he continued: "on the contrary, the enemy is beset with utter chaos and isolation and sustaining all-sided and ever bitter defeats."

he strongly condemned the u.s. imperialists, pointing out that while expanding their war of aggression in south viet nam and laos, the u.s. imperialists have brazenly stage-managed the coup d'etat overthrowing the legal royal government of cambodia headed by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, expanded the war to cambodia. he pointed out that the u.s. imperialists have turned the whole indo-china into a furnace of war in an attempt to occupy the whole of indo-china.

the ambassador continued: "the u.s. imperialists are clamouring peace in words but intensifying, expanding and prolonging the war in deeds." "this can find its vivid expression in nixon's february 18, 1970 speech, a speech full of aggressive, bellicose, treacherous and brazen tones, which is being resolutely condemned and laid bare by the world's people including the american people." he pointed out: "u.s. imperialism is the chief culprit of the aggression against indo-china. u.s. imperialism must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from its war of aggression in indo-china."

"under the light of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples," ambassador nguyen van quang stressed, "the indo-chinese peoples have been giving full play to their victorious position, their initiative and their offensive position and dealing deadly blows at the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys. the brilliant future of the indo-chinese peoples are in sight and they will certainly achieve their noble objectives."

the ambassador declared: "faithful to this joint declaration, the 14 million people of south viet nam, who, together with their 17 million kith-and-kin compatriots in the north, are determined to put into reality the sacred testament of president ho chi minh, the great leader of the entire vietnamese people, will, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of laos and cambodia, fight resolutely till complete victory."

ambassador nguyen van quang expressed his whole-hearted welcome to the establishment of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union under the leadership of the n.u.f.k., and reiterated consistent support to the struggle of the asian, african and latin american peoples and all progressive movements in the world. "we consider it as our noble internationalist duty," he said.

the ambassador stressed: "viet nam and china are two neighbours closely related as lips and teeth. in the long struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism, the peoples of our two countries always united closely, shared weal and woe, fought shoulder to shoulder and won victories together. our president ho chi minh has rightly said: 'profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers.' this profound friendship is developing in a most satisfactory manner."

he continued: "in our present struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, we are very proud and feel assured of having the vast territory of great china as our great rear

area." he pointed out that in the victories won by the vietnamese people there is a great contribution made by the fraternal chinese people.

ambassador nguyen van quang said: "the may 20, 1970 solemn statement 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs' issued by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, is a resolute, powerful and timely support given by the communist party of china, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people to the indochinese peoples in general and to the vietnamese people of both zones in particular in their struggle of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it is a heavy blow at the arrogant u.s. imperialists." he wished the chinese people ever greater victories in their socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the consolidation of their national defence.

in conclusion, ambassador nguyen van quang said: "the south vietnamese people are determined to advance from victory to victory and attack the enemy in all fields, to strive for fully realizing our beloved president ho chi minh's testament: liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to achieve the peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

speaking on behalf of the chinese government and people, vice-premier li hsien-nien extended the highest respects to the heroic south vietnamese people who are fighting in the forefront of the struggle against u.s. aggression and expressed the warmest congratulations on the first anniversary of the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

he said: "the south vietnamese people have already fought against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys for ten years. the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam opened a new stage in the south vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in the past year, led by the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and following the teaching of the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh 'fearless of sacrifices and hardships, determined to carry on and vigorously step up the resistance war, with the firm resolve to fight and win', the south vietnamese people have persevered in the people's war, wiped out large numbers of effectives of the u.s. and puppet troops, frustrated the nixon government's scheme of 'vietnamizing' its war of aggression against viet nam and won tremendous victories.

"the great victory of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is an important contribution to the struggle of the people of the world against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. this great victory shows to the people of the whole world: 'the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.'"

the vice-premier pointed out: "u.s. imperialism is vainly attempting to seek a way out by expanding its war of aggression. it instigated the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat against the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. thereupon, it dispatched troops to invade cambodia on a massive scale, resumed the bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam and stepped up its aggression against laos. the u.s. imperialist wanton aggression has kindled the flames of the cambodian people's armed struggle against

u.s. imperialism and pusned forward the three indo-chinese peoples' united struggle against u.s. aggression; at the same time, it has kindled the flames of the american people's revolutionary struggle and aroused the strong opposition of the people of the whole world. never has u.s. imperialism found itself in such an impasse as it does now, while the prospect of victory before the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos has never been so bright as it is today."

"in order to save itself from defeat," vice-premier li hsien-nien added, "the nixon government is pressing forward with its policy of making asians fight asians'. not only has it impelled the saigon puppet troops to invade cambodia, but it has now directed another lackey, the thanom-praphas clique of thailand, also to send troops there. this is a grave step taken by u.s. imperialism to expand its war of aggression against indo-china further to other parts of southeast asia. the chinese government and people sternly condemn u.s. imperialism and the reactionaries of thailand for this new crime of aggression. actively serving as an accomplice of u.s. imperialism in viet nam, laos and now also in cambodia and obstinately making themselves the enemy of the three indo-chinese peoples, the thai reactionaries will only evoke even stronger resistance from the three indo-chinese peoples and stimulate the development of the thai people's revolutionary armed struggle. the perverse acts of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys can only hasten their own destruction.

"while carrying on military adventures, u.s. imperialism is stepping up political deception in a vain attempt to undermine the indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by plotting international conferences under various names. the so-called 'asian conference' convened in djakarta not long ago was a counter-revolutionary conference in the service of u.s. imperialism; it has been unanimously condemned and resolutely opposed by the indo-chinese peoples and the people throughout the world. nixon's speech of june 3 on u.s. invasion of cambodia is fraught with sophistry, deception and threats; it is a concentrated revelation of his counter-revolutionary dual tactics.

"the revolutionary situation in indo-china is getting better and better. we are deeply convinced that no plots or schemes of u.s. imperialism and its followers will ever succeed in the face of the heroic peoples of the three indo-chinese countries, the american people and the people of the world. in response to the militant call of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia, uniting closely, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

in conclusion, vice-premier li hsien-nien stressed: "tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought, the 700 million chinese people, resolutely responding to our great leader chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20, 1970, will give firm support to the people of all countries in their struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and pledge themselves to provide a powerful backing for the three indo-chinese peoples. in this great struggle, the chinese people will always stand on the side of the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia. together we unite, together we fight and together we will win victory."

also present were responsible members and representatives of various departments under the party central committee and the state council, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. among them were: wang hsin-ting, li chiang, wu jui-lin, tsao li-huai, su yu, fang yi, huang tso-chen, chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, ting pen-chun, yao kuo-min, ma su-cheng, sung wei-shih, lung chen-piao, wu hsien-en, tseng shao-tung, liu chung, ma wen-po, han li-yeh, chen teh-ho, wang an-chu, sung chen-hsien, liu ta-yu, feng hsi-ku, shen chien, su chieh, hsieh hua, pan yu-hung, ma yao-chi, fan sheng-hsuan, chao fa-sheng, kao hsiu, ho chien-kang, tu hsing-yuan, wang hsing, chang kuo-chuan, jen pu-chai, mao hung-hsiang, wang yu-lo, li hsueh-shih, hsieh hsin-ho, chen pai, tan kuan-san, tseng wei, shih yi-chih, wang shou-jen, chang cheng-teh, lu ying, ma jen-hui and ting hsi-lin.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in china were also present.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF CHILDREN

Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Occupy the Positions of Extracurricular Reading

- experience gained by poor and lower-middle peasants of Chinchiapa commune in compiling and writing extracurricular reading matter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 29, 1970)

After compiling and writing some new teaching materials, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Chinchiapa commune, Wuchiang hsien, Kiangsi Province, make further efforts to compile extracurricular reading matter by themselves, using Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy and transform the positions of extracurricular reading.

After the poor and lower-middle peasants took over the management of schools, the 49 middle and primary schools in Chinchiapa commune have gone through an earth-shaking change and the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students have taken on a completely new mental outlook. However, the defeated class still struggles. The handful of class enemies make use of the extracurricular activities to incite the teenagers and children to read poisonous books. Or, adopting the means of telling stories and singing songs, they glamorize fairies and ghosts and use bourgeois vulgarisms and spread feudal superstition and the bourgeois ideas of personal fame and gain, in a frenzied attempt to corrupt the souls of teenagers and children.

The living facts of class struggle made the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary teachers and students of the commune realize deeply that to firmly occupy the positions of extracurricular reading was an important task in conducting a proletarian revolution of education. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said: "We not only must take good care of the 8 hours in the school, but also must take good care of the 16 hours outside the school." Compiling and

writing extracurricular reading matter and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy the positions of extracurricular reading became a new problem put forward in this new situation.

By whom should extracurricular reading matter be compiled?

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The life of the people is always a mine of raw materials for literature and art. ... They provide literature and art with an inexhaustible source, their only source." Particularly after going through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants had enhanced their consciousness of Mao Tse-tung's thought to an unprecedented height. With a red heart that was boundlessly loyal to great leader Chairman Mao and cherishing infinite love for the great socialist motherland, they wrote countless inspiring, heroic and beautiful articles, which, when compiled, made the best extracurricular reading. The poor and lower-middle peasants said with pride: "Since Chairman Mao has given us the cultural power, we must win honor for Chairman Mao!" "We can compile new teaching materials and we, too, can definitely compile extracurricular reading matter."

To fight this battle well, a three-in-one compiling and writing group with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force and with revolutionary cadres and revolutionary teachers taking part in it was set up under the leadership of the commune revolutionary committee. This group roused the masses to carry out study, criticism, discussion and application on a big scale and called discussion and application meetings at all levels from the basic level upward. The poor and lower-middle peasants suggested a good deal of living material. The compiling and writing group took down these suggestions and rearranged them and then gave them to the poor and lower-middle peasants for examination. In more than one month's time, 12 articles chiefly suitable for extracurricular reading by students of higher grades were compiled, totalling more than 15,000 characters. The longest of these articles contained close to 3,000 characters and the shortest had only 500 to 600 characters.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants were the most loyal to great leader Chairman Mao and had the highest consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The extracurricular readings compiled and written by them sparkled with the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The article entitled "A Salmon" was about a 21-year-old new cadre Chang Hui-chen who never forgot the class struggle and relentlessly hit back at the sugar-coated bullets of the class enemies. One morning, a rich-peasant element, taking a salmon, stealthily slipped into Hui-chen's home and, making a smiling face, said to her mother: "Hui-chen has worked hard all the time for us. I have brought her this fish so that she can have more nourishment." And he slipped away before Hui-chen's mother could find a reply. When Hui-chen returned home after the morning's work and learned where this salmon came from, she was angry. She said to her mother: "In

the old society we had to feed ourselves on bran and vegetable. Why didn't the rich people send us gifts then? They now harbor an evil intention." Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Never forget class struggle," she called a struggle meeting of the whole brigade that night to expose and criticize this rich-peasant element.

The "Story of a Woodman" was about the advanced deeds of Comrade Shen Chin-chu, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, who resisted the attack by capitalist spontaneous forces and firmly took the socialist road.

"The Old Couple" was a story about old poor peasant Chou Shao-lin and his wife who picked heavy loads to carry despite their old age, expressing the poor and lower-middle peasants' deep proletarian feeling of-never forgetting Chairman Mao after winning emancipation and their firm determination to carry the revolution through to the end.

"Tempering the Red Heart" was a story about five revolutionary youths who, for the sake of "grasping revolution and promoting production," braved the storm and crossed a lake and penetrated through the reeds at night and bought some tractor parts, making it possible to promptly put the tractor into busy farm work.

These animated stories played a role in uniting the people, educating the people and defeating the enemies.

The poor and lower-middle peasants have the richest experience in struggle and stand most firmly politically. The first draft of the story, "Never Forget the Origin," carried these sentences: "Who owned the small plot on the south before the liberation? It belonged to landlord Chang Sheng-fang." When scrutinizing this draft, the poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out straightforwardly: "The land was reclaimed by us. Landlord Chang Sheng-fang snatched it from us." These simple words taught the comrades who were responsible for editing this article of extracurricular reading an impressive lesson. They said: "The poor and lower-middle peasants take a very conspicuous stand. They have touched the essence of the problem."

The new extracurricular reading reflected the actual situation of the three great revolutionary struggles in the local area. It was welcomed by all quarters concerned. The poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres held that: "These extracurricular readings are useful materials for propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought." The broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students said: "After reading these stories, we seem to have been taught a living political lesson by the activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought." The typical models in the extracurricular reading became examples for every one to follow.

- Investigation Group of Soochow Administrative District Committee and Wuchiang Hsien Revolutionary Committee

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It Is Necessary To Actively Lead the Students To Carry Out Out-of-School Activities

by

Revolutionary Committee and Workers' Propaganda Team
of No. 2 Middle School, P'ingchiang Hsien,
Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 29, 1970)

Students of No. 2 Middle School of P'ingchiang hsien, Hunan, were said to pass their spare time reading "poisonous weed" publications and singing evil songs and bad operatic arias.

Discovering this sad state of affairs, the revolutionary committee of the school and the workers' Mao-thought propaganda team in the school organized mass criticism against the "poisonous weeds" and supervised the out-of-school activities of the students. As a result, the students have undergone a profound ideological change for the better, according to the following report.--SCMP Ed.

Not long ago, we discovered that many students read poisonous publications and learned to sing bad songs after school and were deeply poisoned. We therefore suggested unfolding a mass criticism against the poisonous weeds, the freaks and ghosts, and bourgeois ideology. But some teachers held that a few bad books could do no harm, while some others were of the opinion that all the revolutionary committee needed do was to put a ban on these books and confiscate them. Should we adopt an attitude of active offensive toward these poisonous weeds, or an attitude of passive defensive and simple treatment?

Bearing this question in mind, we organized the teachers to study Chairman Mao's great teachings, "It is necessary to grasp class struggle in the sphere of ideology" and "We should criticize any erroneous ideas, any poisonous weeds and any freaks and ghosts, and must not allow them to develop unchecked." We realized that it was useless to adopt the method of simply confiscating the poisonous publications, and that only by carrying out revolutionary mass criticism would it be possible to uproot the poisonous weeds, to educate the students and to heighten their abilities to see through and resist the erroneous ideas.

With their thinking enhanced, the teachers stood at the first line of grasping political and ideological work for students and armed the teenagers and children with Mao Tse-tung's thought and organized them to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and launch active attacks on poisonous weeds.

First, they summed up and popularized the experience gained by classes No. 8 and No. 9 of the sixth grade. The students of these two classes were divided into squads and groups in accordance with the distance of their homes from the school and in the principle of voluntary participation. They sometimes invited responsible persons of residents' revolutionary committees and some students' parents to participate in their out-of-school activities. A teacher might take part in their activities in the capacity of a student. They constantly criticized bad books, bad songs and bad plays and actively helped some students who had been poisoned relatively deeply to use the viewpoint of class struggle and the method of class analysis in observing and analyzing everything, so as to make them understand what they should love or hate. Excellent results were produced. After being popularized, the experience of these two classes blossomed in an all-round manner in out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and groups.

On this basis, the students were led to study the relevant parts in Chairman Mao's brilliant works, such as "On New Democracy," "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," and were introduced to read some articles carried in newspapers and publications criticizing the poisonous weeds. In this way, the students got organized and were armed ideologically and became a force criticizing the bourgeoisie.

The Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and groups opened up battlegrounds of mass criticism inside and outside the school. The students got together with the old workers and the students' parents to criticize the poisonous weeds. They were taught an impressive lesson. When criticizing the reactionary film, "Wave of Anger," the old workers and the surviving dependents of martyrs quoted countless facts to expose the evil intentions of the screen writer and the director of this film in extolling anti-Party element P'eng Te-huai. This gave the students a great shock. They stood up one after another to reveal the harm done them by the poisonous weeds.

While organizing the students to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, we got together with the students to actively and enthusiastically lead and help the students in carrying out various good activities.

The out-of-school Mao Tse-tung's thought study groups organized the students to study Chairman Mao's works and to read newspapers, to learn the deeds of heroes, to hold periodical discussion and application meetings, to make use of their spare time and their holidays to carry out activities of supporting the army and cherishing the dependents of armymen, to go to production teams to participate in collective productive labor, to write family and village histories for the poor and lower-middle peasants, and to accept re-education by poor and lower-middle peasants.

In accordance with their inclinations and skills, the students also organized "orchestras," "dramatic groups," "dancing troupes" and "choral groups." They composed and staged literary and art performances by their

own efforts. They made use of their time on festivals and holidays to go to factories, communes and brigades to stage performances and to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Because we perseveringly used Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy the positions of education outside the school, a tremendous change took place in the mental outlook of the students. The masses praised him, calling them a good younger generation of the poor and lower-middle peasants and good pupils of Chairman Mao.

In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Sharpen vigilance, defend the motherland," we often carried out military training and athletic activities and asked some PLA fighters to teach lessons in military training, so that the students could learn some military knowledge.

Now we understand more deeply great leader Chairman Mao's directive, "The aim of all work of a school is to change the students' thinking." We make further efforts to criticize the erroneous idea that "things outside the school are nothing of our concern." We are more conscious in conducting education outside the school.

* * *

Criticizing Poisonous Weeds Corrupting the Children

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 29, 1970)

In view of the fact that some students sing bad songs and read stories of ghosts and gods after school, the workers' propaganda team stationed in Hungch'i Primary School, Chaochou chen, Chaochou hsien, Heilungkiang Province, and the revolutionary committee of this school repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Never forget class struggle," and realize that the class struggle in the sphere of ideology takes place in ever changing forms and that a firm hold must be taken of class struggle every day, every month, every year and through to the end.

Accordingly, they mobilize the teachers and students of the whole school and the students' parents to extensively expose and vigorously criticize the bad stories, bad songs for children, bad puzzles and bad books and pictures, and to criticize and discredit such trash as "A Tiger's Mother," "A Big-Headed Ghost" and "Yellow Fairy." Through revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of children enhance their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and heighten their abilities to tell right from wrong and fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds.

While criticizing the poisonous weeds, the workers' propaganda team and the revolutionary committee actively lead the children to carry out activities of reading red books, telling red stories and singing red songs. With the support by their revolutionary parents, many children perseveringly carry out activities of daily reading, daily hearing and daily criticism, and periodically call meetings to exchange experience in fighting self and criticizing revisionism.

In winter last year, the school leadership compiled articles on the deeds of ten combat heroes including Sun Yu-kuo in the battle of self-defense and counter-attack on Chenpao Island, and the deeds of some workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of this hsien who studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, printed copies of these articles and issued them to the students for reading.

Some teachers and students collected newspapers and cut from them articles and illustrations of the heroic deeds and revolutionary stories about the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought by workers, peasants and soldiers, and compiled pamphlets of them for reading by the children. They also held meetings periodically to tell red stories. The children also learned to sing revolutionary songs, rehearsed revolutionary literary and art performances and went to the compounds, street corners and public places to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought.

- Chaochou Chen Revolutionary Committee

* * *

SENT-DOWN CADRES

Study Once Again While Doing Mass Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 2, 1970)

> More than 100 cadres from a "May 7" cadre school in Kirin Province were sent to the rural areas to take part in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement there late last year and early this year.
>
> While working among the masses, these cadres were re-educated by them and completely changed their world outlook, becoming ordinary laborers at one with the poor and lower-middle peasants.--SCMP Ed.

From November last year to April this year, in line with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching about "doing mass work" in his "May 7 Directive," we sent more than 100 "May 7" fighters, who formed Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams under the leadership of the local hsien and commune revolutionary committees, to participate in the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in the countryside.

These comrades firmly bear in their minds that the fundamental task of the cadres going down to participate in manual labor is to study once again and, while doing mass work, they should be the motive force of the revolution as well as targets of the revolution and they should propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and at the same time accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. They appear as ordinary laborers among the masses, are tempered in a better way, push forward the remolding of world outlook, and have achieved excellent results in their work. They are welcomed by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

Not Forgetting To Regard Themselves As Targets of Revolution While Acting As the Motive Force of Revolution

Vice Chairman Lin gives us this instruction: "We must take ourselves as part of the force of the revolution and, meanwhile, continuously take ourselves as targets of the revolution. In making revolution, we also revolutionize ourselves. Without revolutionizing ourselves, it is impossible to carry out this revolution well." Tempered in the cadre school, these "May 7" fighters understood relatively deeply this instruction given by Vice Chairman Lin. A remarkable characteristic of their going to participate in the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in the countryside this time is that, while acting as the motive force of the revolution, they do not forget

to take themselves as targets of the revolution. They take solid action to lead the masses and, meanwhile, continuously heighten their political and ideological consciousness.

One of these "May 7" fighters is an intermediate-level cadre of the office of the former provincial committee. This time he is posted as a deputy group leader of a propaganda team in a production brigade. While participating in the work of Party consolidation and Party building, he not only organized other people to fight self and criticize revisionism with he himself acting as the "judge," but also took the lead in fighting self and criticizing revisionism and put himself in the fight and criticism, so that he enhanced his consciousness of continuing revolution and solved the question of joining the Party ideologically.

This area was precisely the one which had been mentioned in the documents which he formerly dealt with when he was working in the office. At that time, he did not make an investigation but just accepted one-sided opinion, overly exaggerated the natural disasters attacking this area during the period of three years of difficulties, and erroneously reported on the situation. This caused ill influence. The local masses were unaware of this incident.

This time,he made an examination of himself on his initiative. This caused a great shock among the masses. The masses praised him as a "leader in fighting self and criticizing revisionism." They said: "Only when one has the courage to fight self and criticize revisionism will one have the courage to make revolution." Under his leadership, some comrades who formerly feared fighting self and criticizing revisionism dispelled their worries. The work of Party consolidation and Party building was carried out quickly in this brigade.

After the work at this stage, all realize that: "Only by being the motive force as well as a target of the revolution will one be able to preserve one's revolutionary youth forever." "In order to conduct well the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in one's work, one must first conduct this campaign well in one's thinking."

Not Forgetting To Receive Re-education While Doing Mass Work

After studying in the "May 7" cadre school, many comrades began to understand the great truth that "the masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often childish and ignorant, and without this understanding it is impossible to acquire even the most rudimentary knowledge." For this reason, another characteristic of their going to participate in the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in the countryside this time is that, while doing mass work, they do not forget to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In this way, they can not only vigorously push their work forward, but also learn the excellent character of many poor and lower-middle peasants.

Not long after coming to Hsinfangtzu brigade, a certain "May 7" fighter discovered that Chao Hung-hsi, an old poor peasant and a demobilized armyman, was a good communist who was devoted to the public. During the years of war, he followed Chairman Mao to fight in the north and the south of the country and won war merits on many occasions. After being demobilized, he returned to the countryside but he did not retire from work. He led the masses to fight against Nature and perseveringly followed the orientation of socialism. His two legs suffered from serious varicose veins and he had to walk with difficulty. But with strong revolutionary will, he worked untiringly for the revolution.

This "May 7" fighter was deeply touched by Chao's noble character. He recalled that he and Chao joined the Party at almost the same time and were of more or less the same age, but that he had much lower consciousness than Chao in continuing revolution. He respectfully learned from Chao, overcoming his erroneous idea of "doing nothing while being away from the post." He got together with the masses to carry out in a down-to-earth manner the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in this brigade. He was highly rated by the masses.

We can create new conditions for our work if we act as pupils of the masses, learn things from the masses and pool the wisdom of the masses. In Chinsan brigade, K'ouch'ien commune, a certain civil case long remained unsettled. After the "May 7" fighters entered the village, the masses brought up this case before them. In the spirit of willing pupils, they visited the poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole brigade household by household, sought advice from the masses and collected a great deal of clues and good ideas. Then, they got together with the masses to set up a study class to propagate the Party's policy, analyze the conditions and make public the information obtained, eventually settling this case. The poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "When the cadres and the masses are united as one, they can solve any case no matter how difficult it may seem."

The course of the "May 7" fighters doing mass work is the course of their receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants; the course of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to do propaganda and to organize and arm the masses is the course of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and of continuously heightening political and ideological consciousness. They deeply felt that once they took root among the masses, they would learn more skills and play a bigger role.

Appearing in the Attitude of an Ordinary Laborer

Still another characteristic of these comrades coming to participate in the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign was that they had left the cadre school but their revolutionary spirit of warmly loving manual labor did not change and they constantly appeared in the attitude of an ordinary laborer. They laid down their luggage and knapsacks and joined the masses in doing labor; wherever they might live, they carried water, cleaned the floor and

did other work for the masses there and were intimate to them as if they were members of the same family. The masses praised them as "fighters of the Old 8th Route Army" and "bosom friends of the poor and lower-middle peasants." The masses were willing to tell them what were in their minds. The "May 7" fighters and the masses had their pulses beating together and they made efforts in the same direction.

In Shuich'uliu brigade, Wangch'i commune, the class struggle was very complicated and the cadres stood on one side, so that the masses were very much worried. In the course of common labor, the masses saw that the "May 7" fighters were reliable. They dispelled their worries and broke with their concept of the clan. They disclosed what they wanted to say, started a class struggle and dragged out a class enemy who was hiding very deeply, shattering this bad element's conspiracy to use the bourgeois factionalism to undermine the revolutionary committee.

A certain brigade cadre did not participate in collective productive labor under the pretext of "being busy with his work." The "May 7" fighters set an example by participating in the labor, got together with him to study Chairman Mao's great teachings about cadre participation in collective productive labor, and helped him by telling him what they learned from their own mistakes, thereby making this brigade cadre change his style of work and take an active part in collective productive labor.

All comrades learned deeply from many living facts that only by placing themselves in the position of an ordinary laborer would they be able to learn the thinking and feeling of the ordinary laborers, and only by appearing in the attitude of ordinary laborers would they be able to form one with the masses.

A Broad Road for Thoroughly Remolding World Outlook

More than five months' practice in the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in the countryside taught the "May 7" fighters a very impressive lesson of the "May 7 Directive" and of continuing revolution. They continuously tried to get rid of the stale and take in the fresh ideologically and to improve their styles and methods of work, vigorously promoting the change of their world outlook.

Many of the units in which they were stationed this time were "hard spots" but they generally accomplished their tasks with relatively good results. When they were about to leave the countryside for the "May 7" cadre school, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants shed tears of warmth and were reluctant to part with them and escorted them for a long distance before seeing them off. Firmly taking the hands of the "May 7" fighters, they said: "The cadres and the masses are originally members of the same family. In the past, Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line separated our hearts; now Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line links our hearts together again. We are really filled with happiness when seeing such cadres like you!"

We learned through the work at this stage that: Periodically sending the "May 7" fighters to do mass work is a good form of combining them with the workers, peasants and soldiers and a broad road for remolding their world outlook. This method helps combine fostering and use of cadres, combine remolding of objective work with remolding of subjective world and combine inside-the-school training with out-of-school re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, makes it possible for the masses to examine the achievements made by "May 7" fighters in ideological revolutionization, continuously suggests to them new problems in the course of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and helps promote revolutionization of the cadres' thinking.

Revolutionary Committee of Tsochia
"May 7" Cadre School, Kirin Province

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Do Not Forget Ideological Remolding

- editor's postscript -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 2, 1970)

Under the guidance of great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," an ever growing number of sent-down cadres are undertaking mass work. This is very gratifying news. How should one study once again in the course of doing mass work? This is a problem which deserves close attention at present.

Doing mass work is one of the important ways for sent-down cadres to study once again. By doing mass work, they can contribute strength toward the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. In the course of going amid the workers, peasants and soldiers and going deep into practical struggle, they can study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and remold their bourgeois world outlook and promote revolutionization of their thinking in a still better way. A few cadre schools do not understand the important significance of doing mass work. Under the pretext of "being busy with production," they do not organize their members to go out of the school and to the neighboring communes and brigades to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and participate in the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in the countryside. Running a school behind closed doors in this way is disadvantageous to the sent-down cadres in their renewed study. Some other cadres who have settled in the brigades bury themselves in manual labor, take no part in class struggle and are heedless of mass work. Similarly they will not be able to study once again very well. These two states should change.

Of course, it does not mean that one can achieve good results in studying once again so long as one does mass work. In the course of doing mass work, some sent-down cadres are unable to shed their airs. They do not respectfully act as pupils of the masses, but carry themselves as leaders and lord it over the masses. They lack the consciousness of remolding their world outlook and put "studying once again" to the back of their minds. In this way, they cannot remold their subjective world while remolding the objective world and cannot do mass work well.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Sending the vast majority of cadres down to do manual labor gives the cadres an excellent chance to study once again." "All work in the school is for the purpose of remolding the students' thinking." The fundamental purpose of sending the cadres down to do manual labor is to enable them to study once again, to change their way of thinking, and to thoroughly remold their world outlook. This fundamental purpose should not be forgotten at any moment.

If one never forgets to study once again and to remold one's thinking, one can correctly handle the relation between being the motive force of revolution and being the object of revolution, and the relation between remolding of the objective world and remolding of the subjective world.

In the course of doing mass work, one must actively use Mao Tse-tung's thought to do propaganda and to organize and arm the masses. One also must constantly appear in the attitude of an ordinary laborer, perseveringly participate in collective productive labor, humbly accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, take the lead in fighting self and criticizing revisionism, and make efforts to remold one's world outlook.

The cadres sent by Tsochia "May 7" Cadre School, Kirin Province, to join the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team have acted in this way and therefore have accomplished their tasks of remolding the objective world with relatively good results and also have made relatively big achievements in remolding their subjective world.

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ART AND LITERATURE

Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" Guides Chinese Revolutionary Writers and Artists Forward

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1970)

in marking the 28th anniversary of the publication of our great leader chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", many revolutionary chinese writers and artists have written articles describing how they have striven to remould their world outlook so as to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers in the way pointed out by chairman mao in his brilliant work.

growing up under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art

wang shuang-yin, the composer of the revolutionary song "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman", who is vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the harbin opera theatre, says in his article:

i come from a poor peasant family. it is entirely the result of nurturing by our great leader chairman mao's thinking on literature and art that i have now become a revolutionary fighter in this field.

i had the honour of joining the chinese people's liberation army when i was 15. seeing that i was fond of singing folk songs and playing traditional chinese instruments, the commanders of our unit sent me to the art troupe to study. "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" was the first of chairman mao's works that i studied. i was then assisted by the literary and art workers of the older generation who hailed from yenan, the heartland of revolution. from them i began to learn that literature and art must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and that writers and artists must integrate themselves with the worker, peasant and soldier masses. following chairman mao's teachings, i went to factories, to the countryside and to army units to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers and to compose and perform for them. they always gave me a grand welcome.

after liberation, i lived in the big cities. under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on literature and art pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in literary and art circles, such as chou yang, and by the bourgeois trend of thought in literature and art, there was a period when i blindly went in for the so-called technique of western vocal music and cast aside the chinese style which the chinese people love. in letters to me the revolutionary people incisively pointed out: "comrade shuang-yin, you are now singing in foreign style. you are getting farther and farther away from us exclamation" this criticism gave me a rude awakening. with this problem in mind i again studied chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". this brilliant work set me on the right road again.

in the "talks" chairman mao teaches: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." i now realize that if writers and artists do not really solve "this question of 'for whom?'", but merely strive for a unique style in their creations and performances, they will inevitably slide down the slippery slope of the bourgeois

"art for art's sake" and they will not be able to make revolutionary literature and art act as powerful weapons "for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy". to solve "this question of 'for whom?'", writers and artists must, in line with chairman mao's teaching, study marxism, go deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers and go into the midst of the living struggle. it is only by learning from the workers, peasants and soldiers, becoming acquainted with them and acquiring their stand, thinking, feelings and language, that they can give expression to them in their artistic creations.

whenever i recall the spring days of 1964 when comrade yu wen and i composed the song "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman", the days and nights we lived with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants come to mind. i remember how a production team leader, a poor peasant, armed the commune members with mao tsetung thought and how they plunged into the struggle to transform nature -- living images of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". i think of the valorous taching workers, their revolutionary spirit in conquering the taching oil-field with invincible mao tsetung thought under the most trying conditions in the wilderness. i remember an old worker and his unbounded love for chairman mao when he bought the "selected works of mao tsetung". all this made me picture the chinese revolution as a ship sailing the seas. it is the great helmsman chairman mao who has guided us in braving the gales, fighting the raging billows, negotiating the swift currents and dangerous shoals and in constantly advancing from victory to victory exclamation sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on mao tsetung thought -- this is the strongest music of our times, it is the heartfelt call of the revolutionary people in their hundreds of millions. it was the deep feelings of the broad masses, their unbounded love for chairman mao that inspired us to compose "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman". as chairman mao has pointed out: "revolutionary literature and art are the products of the reflection of the life of the people in the brains of revolutionary writers and artists." if one is not acquainted with the life of the people and does not understand their feelings, aspirations and demands, one cannot create works the people love. since then i have consciously gone more and more among the workers, peasants and soldiers. in the sweltering heat of summer and in the bitter cold of winter, i have carried my bedding across the hills and gone among the workers, peasants and soldiers to temper and remould myself.

in my creative work, i have followed chairman mao's teaching that all our literature and art "are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." i first devote my attention to the political criterion for literature and art, while doing my best to combine revolutionary political content with as perfect an artistic form as possible. in composing revolutionary songs during the great proletarian cultural revolution, yu wen and i and other comrades have based ourselves on chinese traditions, and adopted the sonorous tones and marching music which reflect the spirit of china's new socialist era. we have thus attained better results.

in the course of my many years' study and application of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", i have come to a deep understanding that the road for writers and artists of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and integrating with them as pointed out by chairman mao is the only correct road for revolutionary writers and artists to take if they are to revolutionize their ideology. i am determined to continue to make

revolution and always to forge ahead along the course charted by chairman mao exclamation

be an artist ever loyal to chairman mao

the young artist, liu chun-hua, did the famous painting "chairman mao goes to anyuan". in his article, he says:

in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", our great leader chairman mao teaches that literary and art workers must "shift their stand; they must gradually move their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat, through the process of going into their very midst and into the thick of practical struggles and through the process of studying marxism and society. only in this way can we have a literature and art that are truly for the workers, peasants and soldiers, a truly proletarian literature and art." in the course of painting "chairman mao goes to anyuan", i was fully convinced that this teaching is great and absolutely correct.

an exhibition entitled "mao tsetung thought illuminates the anyuan workers' movement" was prepared in the summer of 1967. jointly sponsored by the revolutionary people of peking and anyuan and other parts of kiangsi province, the exhibition needed an oil-painting showing chairman mao on his way to the anyuan coal-mine in the autumn of 1921. i and several others were assigned the job of doing the painting. this was not easy for me as i had studied arts and crafts but not oil-painting. but i thought of the revolutionary people's boundless love and heartfelt admiration for our great leader chairman mao, and of how they would appreciate such a painting. so i bravely took up my brushes and set to work on this glorious task.

i am the son of a poor peasant. it was chairman mao who brought me happiness after liberation, and i was sent to college. it was the working people who brought me up and provided for me with the sweat of their brow. i made up my mind to follow chairman mao's teachings; i had to portray what was in the minds of the people, love what they loved and paint what they wanted. i had to serve the people heart and soul.

before undertaking the glorious task, i visited anyuan with some fellow students. we talked with many old miners, who showed us the places where chairman mao had worked and lived, and told us stories of the old days. this evoked in us boundless love for chairman mao and burning hatred for the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

the miners told us how our great leader chairman mao came to anyuan many times, going down the pits and visiting miners in their shacks. he taught the miners marxism-leninism and set up communist party and communist youth league organisations. he sowed the seed of revolution. it was chairman mao who made the wise decision to launch the anyuan general strike, rousing the miners to resolute struggle. it was in anyuan that chairman mao planned the autumn harvest uprising that shook the world; hence the founding of the first armed force of the workers and peasants, which marched into the chingkang mountains and blazed the brilliant trail of encircling cities from the villages and seizing political power by force of arms. chairman mao's great revolutionary practice in anyuan constitutes indeed a magnificent epic. it was a great honour and joy for us to paint a part of this epic.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi had made efforts to sabotage the anyuan workers' movement and sell out the interests of the working class. for a long time he laid claim to the credit for the success of the anyuan workers' struggle, which had actually been led by chairman mao himself. in order to sing his own praises and realize his ambition of usurping the leadership of the party and the state, this scab spared no expenses on having paintings done, films made and books written to portray himself as a "hero" who "led" workers' struggles. during our visit to anyuan, the miners showed their indignation as they condemned liu shao-chi for his crimes.

we learned much from the miners and were greatly enlightened by their proletarian feelings, as we saw how they cherished boundless love for our great leader chairman mao and showed bitter hatred for the renegade liu shao-chi. we made up our minds to convey chairman mao's great revolutionary practice in an oil painting and to correct the history that liu shao-chi had turned upside-down. though we had not studied oil painting, mao tsetung thought gave us inexhaustible strength and courage and we were inspired by the working class. much stirred and with boundless loyalty to chairman mao, we began work on the painting showing him on his way to anyuan.

old anyuan miners supported our work whole-heartedly. they offered themselves as our advisers and made numerous good suggestions, political and ideological and even technical ones on the composition of the painting. one old anyuan miner, who was in peking, came to us every day to see how we were progressing with the painting. when he returned to anyuan later, he wrote us, asking about our work. inspired thus by the working class, we worked day and night and finally completed the oil-painting "chairman mao goes to anyuan". it was exhibited in july, 1968, and was highly praised by people all over the country. it was a victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in art and literature.

when recall how we created the oil-painting, i deeply feel that it was chairman mao's great revolutionary practice that taught and inspired us, it was the profound proletarian feelings of the working class and their boundless love for chairman mao that educated us. as revolutionary art and literary workers, we must follow chairman mao's teachings; we must go among workers and peasants to transform our stand and ideas and feelings. we must love what the workers, peasants and soldiers love and hate what they hate. it is only when we have their stand and ideas and feelings that we can create true proletarian art and literature that they welcome.

in the past year i have taken part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in villages on the outskirts of peking. i have lived and struggled with the poor and lower-middle peasants. i have learned much from their fine qualities and their boundless loyalty to chairman mao, and this has encouraged me to use my brushes to convey their heroism. i have drawn picture-stories singing the praises of the fine proletarian fighter wang kuo-fu, and the poor lower-middle peasants like them very much. i have made up my mind to march forward for ever along the road of integrating myself with the workers, peasants and soldiers and to devote my life to serving them. i will be an art worker ever loyal to our great leader chairman mao.

COAL MINING

Northeast China Coal-Mines Top Semi-Annual Production Plan

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 9, 1970)

the revolutionary coal-miners in liaoning province, northeast china, have carried the socialist revolutionary emulation and coal production to new heights. the province's semi-annual tunnelling and coal output plans were met 26 days and 29 days ahead of schedule respectively. this was achieved in line with chairman mao's great teaching: "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity".

inspired by chairman mao's latest instructions, the revolutionary miners in the province have intensified the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, and firmly grasped the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the field of economy since they entered the great 1970's. they have run mao tsetung thought study classes centered on the fighting tasks of grasping revolution and promoting production. the attendants have carried out deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and used invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon. they sharply criticized such revisionist fallacies as "the scale of pit's production is fixed" advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the industry and did away with the erroneous idea that production had reached its limit.
a vigorous movement to increase production and practise economy was then rapidly launched.

the penchi mining administration fulfilled the state plan 38 days ahead of schedule last year. not content with this success, the miners said: "in the light of chairman mao's great teachings, our contribution is small, even though we fulfilled the state plan ahead of schedule. we are resolved to work hard and resourcefully to extract more and better coal to speed up the socialist construction of our motherland." by firmly grasping revolution and promoting production and tapping the production potential, they fulfilled the first half year's state plan 54 days ahead of schedule in 1970. the output of the peipiao mining administration, which was regarded by bourgeois technical "authorities" before the great proletarian cultural revolution as having "no margin to increase production", exceeded the designed capacity by over 65 per cent because the revolutionary miners, engineers and technicians did away with all fetishes and superstitions, emancipated their minds and mobilized positive factors.

our great leader chairman mao's policy of "walking on two legs" opens a broad way for the development of the province's coal industry. since the beginning of this year, there has been a vigorous mass movement for opening small coal pits through self-reliance. small coal pits have been opened all over the province. many coal-mines have also opened small coal pits to make full use of the resources and increase output. the fushun mining administration has built 15 small inclined shafts and opencut mines by its own efforts. five have gone into production.

miners in liaoning province, with high aspirations of winning honour for our great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland, have pledged to make greater efforts to push forward the socialist revolutionary emulation and strive for bigger successes in the coming half year.

New Big Coal-Mine in Inner Mongolia in Production

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jun. 8, 1970)

a big modern coal-mine of chinese design and equipment has recently been completed in inner mongolia and has gone into production. this was done under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the wuhushan coal-mine under the wuta mining administration has thick seams and big deposits of good coal. all operations -- mining, ventilation, pumping, lifting and surface transportation is mechanized.

the good quality coal produced will supply the needs of the paotou iron and steel company and other large iron and steel enterprises.

construction was started in september 1965 but was prevented from going on smoothly because of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace pushed in the coal-mining industry by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers on the project studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and grasped the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. they carried out sustained and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and smashed the obstruction of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this enabled the construction of the coal-mine to proceed with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

in the course of construction, the workers conscientiously carried out chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and hard struggle and overcame all kinds of difficulties. for example, in building a big coal storing-shed, a big hoist was needed but they did not even have a small one. several veteran workers then made a 30-metre iron tower for lifting out of old equipment. thus all the heavy installation work for the storing-shed, which had been scheduled for 75 days, was completed in 33 days.

PLA MEDICAL TEAMS

Personnel from PLA Hospital Remold World Outlook in Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1970)

a medical team from the general hospital of the people's liberation army peking units has made big advances in remoulding world outlook since it went down to the countryside last october, where its members are engaged in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment and in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. this is due to the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" which was published 28 years ago. they re-studied this brilliant work recently and, drawing on their own experience, came to this conclusion: chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" is not only the most comprehensive and masterly generalization of the marxist-leninist concept of literature and art, but also a powerful weapon for revolutionary people to use in transforming both the objective and subjective world. following the bright course charted by chairman mao, they will remain loyal to chairman mao, toughen themselves and make constant progress.

in response to chairman mao's brilliant instruction: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the medical team went to chiennsi county, hopei province. the place where they work is in the yenshan mountain region, a revolutionary base area during the war of resistance against japanese aggression. the team includes veterans who joined the army during the anti-japanese war and new fighters with less than two years' service. there are intellectuals trained in pre-liberation days or who graduated from college after liberation. besides providing medical service for the poor and lower-middle peasants, they join the commune members in physical labour and in the study of mao tsetung thought by day and in the work of struggle-criticism-transformation at night. their life among the poor and lower-middle peasants has convinced them that the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside are the best classroom for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and for transforming world outlook, and that the poor and lower-middle peasants are the best teachers for ideological revolutionization. medical workers going down to the countryside leads to transforming the objective and subjective world in the image of the vanguard of the proletariat, and in the process there grows a contingent of proletarian medical workers who are revolutionary and militant.

the medical team is very much impressed by the poor and lower-middle peasants who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and have done many exemplary deeds, which reflect the brilliance of mao tsetung thought. one such instance concerns a shepherd who is in his sixties. on learning about the discussion on the cooperative medical service which was being published in the "people's daily", he risked his life on precipitous slopes to collect medicinal herbs. he turned in more than 40 kilogrammes of rare herbs to the cooperative medical service. when offered payment,

he refused, saying "i've done this not to make money but to respond to the party's call exclamation" the old shepherd's noble qualities -- devotion to the party, love for the collective and selflessness -- taught all the members of the medical team a lot and they launched a drive to emulate him. they found themselves lacking when they compared themselves with him and worked out measures to close the gap between his ideas and theirs. as a result, the whole team took on a new look. team leader hsiang kai had joined the army during the anti-japanese war. he asked old guerrilla fighters, old party members and old poor peasants to tell him how they had closely followed our great leader chairman mao in fighting nature and the class enemy. this made him feel that he was lagging behind the old party members in awareness of the need to continue the revolution, behind the old guerrilla fighters in maintaining the style of plain living and hard struggle, and behind old poor peasants in firmness in following chairman mao. he is determined to make greater efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions. he suffers from chronic hepatitis and other complaints but he always stands at the forefront in the three great revolutionary struggles. the poor and lower-middle peasants affectionately call him "a good doctor who serves the people" and the team members describe him as "a good team leader who has regained his revolutionary vigour". he attributes his progress to the inspiration given him by the exemplary deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants and pledges that he will always follow chairman mao's teachings and march forward along the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers.

chairman mao teaches us: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." taking chairman mao's teaching as their guide, the comrades of the medical team constantly examine their own ideas and actions. one of the doctors had had a long training in the old society. he worked hard to make a name for himself by writing medical works. after going to the countryside, he was educated and inspired by the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants. he was profoundly touched when he joined them in their relentless denunciation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade liu shao-chi. he repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teachings and came to realize that the question of whether to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers or to work for personal interests is one which distinguishes the proletarian from the bourgeois world outlook. if one fails to solve this question, one cannot serve the people whole-heartedly. using chairman mao's instructions as weapon, he sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on health work together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. he firmly fought and repudiated his own bourgeois ideas of striving for fame and gain, and became determined to dedicate himself to serving the poor and lower-middle peasants.

while actively taking part in the three great revolutionary movements and serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, the comrades of the medical team made investigations and helped establish cooperative medical service in this mountainous region. they have trained a number of "barefoot doctors" for communes and brigades and set up three-in-one management committees for cooperative medical service, composed of leading cadres, representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants and medical workers, thus bringing about great changes in medical and health work.

the medical team, however, was not content with the marked progress in revolutionizing their thinking through their tempering over a long period. they again studied chairman mao's

"talks" and made further efforts to grasp chairman mao's teachings that one "must for a long period of time unreservedly and whole-heartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of the struggle" and "undergo a long and even painful process of tempering". they have come to understand that taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and remoulding their world outlook is a long-term task. they are determined to take what they have already achieved as a new starting point and advance forever along the bright road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers that chairman mao has pointed out.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues Message to American People

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jun. 6, 1970)

samdech norodm sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, issued in hanoi on june 4 a message to the american people, according to a v.n.a. report of june 5. the message reads in full as follows:

respected citizens of the united states,

norodom sihanouk of cambodia is certainly not unknown to you. a number of newspapers have endeavoured to present him to you in scarcely,flattering terms. however, men of quality, for instance senator mike mansfield, have made a point to inform you that he had for 15 years (from 1955 to 1970) succeeded in safeguarding national independence, freedom and peace for his people.

today, this independence, freedom and peace have been completely destroyed because of the invasion of my country by u.s. forces and south vietnamese mercenary forces on president nixon's orders.

this massive invasion, followed by the long-term occupation and intensive and continuous bombing of my country is carried out under the pretext that it is necessary to wipe out the so-called "communist sanctuaries".

however, people of scrupulous intellectual honesty have given the lie to this false pretext.

in this connection, allow me to quote a very recent statement by senator j. william fulbright: "the nixon administration intended to wage a full scale war by proxy in cambodia to prop up the lon nol government... it is equally clear that the purpose of this proxy military campaign is not to eliminate communist border sanctuaries.... but to sustain the feeble lon nol military regime in phnom penh."

your press, radio, and television have amply shown you the hideous face of the blood-thirsty lon nol regime. no need for me to speak again of the innumerable and unjustified crimes it has committed since the march 18 coup d'etat. these crimes have shocked the conscience of mankind, particularly that of the american people and youth who are endowed with the noble ideals of freedom, peace and justice.

president nixon's decision, taken without the consent of his country's congress, without even the approval of his own government, to invade, to bomb, to ravage my country, crippling and killing an increasing number of its innocent and peaceful inhabitants, has now plunged cambodia into a disaster, a misery and a humiliation unknown in the nearly bi-millenary history of the khmer people.

what crime has this buddhist and pacifist people committed to deserve such a chastisement from your president who

represents however a very great nation endowed with the well established traditions of democracy, liberalism and justice?

what has it to do with the u.s.a. that in cambodia there are the popular masses and the "leftists" struggling against the "rightists" dictatorship?

since the times of foster dulles whose doctrine was summarized in these two sentences: "neutralism is immoral" and "those who do not side with us are against us", can the washington government draw pride from "having brought into being" -- to speak only of asia -- any truly democratic and popular regime worth of being defended by u.s. arms and by the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of american lives?

does america believe that it is helping asia by offering it such dictatorships as those of saigon, bangkok, seoul, and today of phnom penh?

does america really believe that the progress achieved by communism in asian countries, particularly in southeast asian countries and even in south viet nam, is to the credit of an imaginary invasion or subversion by the democratic republic of viet nam or the people's republic of china?

had one not better visualize it as the logical consequence of an american policy very badly conceived for the asians?

a french proverb says that: "you must not be more royalist than the king."

may i humbly suggest that the u.s.a. should renounce playing the role of a "gendarme" in southeast asia, that it should no longer claim to be "more asian than the asians themselves"?

the indo-chinese peoples, khmer, vietnamese, and laotian have never thought of threatening the u.s.a.

they merely demand that it should not interfere in the internal affairs of indo-china.

if problems arise in each of these indo-chinese countries, they should be solved only by the people concerned.

with regard to cambodia, we khmers absolutely cannot understand why the u.s.a. has introduced into our country not only its own armed forces but also tens of thousands of its mercenaries from saigon to occupy our country and to behave as conquerors and absolute masters of our humiliated nation.

we learn that before long the armed forces of thailand will, in their turn, come and station not only in phnom penh but also in such provinces as battambang and siem reap which have always been the object of unconcealed expansionist schemes of this neighbour of ours.

senator mike mansfield has repeatedly pointed out to your government the very obvious territorial ambitions towards our country of the republic of saigon and the kingdom of bangkok, both satellites of the u.s.a.

the saigon government has availed itself of president nixon's decision to extend the war to cambodia to occupy, without any time-limit according to its own declaration, more than one third of our country, the sea-coast and the coastal islands included.

for its part, thailand has just obtained from the lon nol government the "agreement" to let it utilize with full sovereignty our territorial waters and even the cambodian part of the mekong, not to speak of the right to occupy militarily many of our north-western and northern provinces.

thus, what remain of the political sovereignty and the territorial integrity of cambodia the "safeguarding" of which serves as a pretext for the armed intervention of the u.s.a. in our country?

the authority of lon nol, the protege of mr. nixon himself, is reduced to governing phnom penh only, and this through terror against its population under an inhuman martial law.

in a very recent dispatch from cambodia, an american reporter named don shannon wrote: "nine weeks after his ouster of prince sihanouk, premier lon nol is called 'mayor of phnom penh' by the diplomatic corps.... lon nol now has publicly confessed that he has no control over his country outside the capital, one of the 20 ambassadors remaining here commented, shaking his head..."

you realize therefore that president nixon has not brought any good to his country, still less to his people, in extending the war to cambodia.

the khmer people and myself demand nothing which can do harm to the sovereign rights of the u.s.a. we only demand that it let the cambodians alone and free them totally, unconditionally and immediately from the armed intervention by american ground, naval, and air forces and that of their satellites (in saigon and bangkok).

we know that congressmen and many other outstanding people of your great country, especially the popular masses and the liberal youth, have stood up vigorously to defend our just cause.

we know that for the victory of this cause and for the salvation of u.s. honour and the ideals which have made it great, many citizens, chiefly many students, have fallen under the fire of the so-called defenders of "order".

with the greatest emotion, the greatest respect and the most sincere gratefulness, we pay tribute to the memory of these real heroes.

in order that their so noble and generous sacrifices should not be made in vain, we demand that the great american people do their best to compel president nixon to order the total and immediate withdrawal of u.s. and satellite troops from our country.

in this way, friendship and peaceful cooperation between cambodia and the u.s.a. can be respectively safeguarded and conceived in the future.

thank you.

hanoi, june 4, 1970.

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome After Paying a Visit to Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk were given a rousing welcome by more than 5,000 revolutionary people in peking when they arrived in the chinese capital by special plane this afternoon after satisfactorily concluding a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

the peking airport today was alive with the revolutionary atmosphere of unity and militancy of the people of china, cambodia and the rest of indo-china. there were huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. national flags of china and cambodia flew at the airport.

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; princess norodom ket kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; dr. ngo hou, member of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame ngo hou; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia; huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and others who had accompanied samdech norodom sihanouk on his visit to the d.r.v.n., arrived on board the same plane.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, chief, and wu fa-hsien, deputy chief, of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met the distinguished cambodian guests at the airport.

also present at the airport were:

prince norodom yuvanath, son of samdech norodom sihanouk; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol; ker meas, ambassador to china of the kingdom of cambodia under the leadership of the n.u.f.k.; and other members of the royal government of national union of cambodia and cambodian students who are in peking;

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and his wife; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

at 3 p.m., the special plane carrying samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, landed amidst cheers. samdech norodom sihanouk alighted from the plane beaming. premier chou en-lai, chief of the p.l.a. general staff huang yung-sheng, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff wu fa-hsien, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the n.p.c.

standing committee kuo mo-jo and others went forward to shake hands with samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth and the other distinguished cambodian guests.

a grand ceremony of welcome was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of cambodia and china. samdech norodom sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and others, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the p.l.a., militiamen and red guards.

samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth, and others, in the company of premier chou en-lai and others, walked round to meet the welcoming crowd amidst a thunderous ovation mingled with the beating of drums and gongs. with profound revolutionary feelings of the chinese people for the cambodian people, the welcomers held streamers inscribed in both chinese and cambodian: "warm welcome to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia" and "long live the friendship between china and cambodia". they waved national flags of china and cambodia and repeatedly shouted: "we warmly welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia exclamation" "we warmly welcome the distinguished cambodian guests exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the indo-chinese peoples are sure to win exclamation" "long live china-cambodia friendship exclamation" "long live samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" samdech norodom sihanouk greeted the masses, clapping his hands time and again.

after the welcoming ceremony, samdech norodom sihanouk, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, drove to the guest house.

hoang minh giam, minister of culture of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and nguyen thuong, former ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to cambodia, accompanied samdech norodom sihanouk to peking by the same plane.

han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and comrades han hsu and wang chen, who had made a special trip to hanoi to welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests to peking.

also present at the airport were leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wang hsin-ting, li chiang, wu teh, fang yi, chi peng-fei, ma wen-po, li lo-kun, pai hsiang-kuo, sung chen-hsien, liu ta-yu, feng hsi-ku, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, wang yueh-hsi, ma jen-hui, ting hsi-lin, lin chia-mei and tsao ke-chiang.

kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of cambodia, and other members of the chinese embassy, were also present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan-China Fishery Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1970)

a nine-member delegation of the japan-china fishery association headed by jisaku eguchi arrived here by air today for talks on matters related to the sino-japanese non-governmental fishery agreement at the invitation of the fishery association of china.

it was met at the airport by wang yun-hsiang, acting president of the host organization and head of the delegation of the fishery association of china, and all the other members of the chinese delegation. a representative of the china-japan friendship association was also present.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Wins New Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1970)

the malayan national liberation army fighting courageously on the malaya-thailand border areas recently scored new successes in their continuous and resolute counter-attack against the joint military "encirclement and suppression" operations of the reactionaries of malaya and thailand.

it was reported that on june 3, the liberation army courageously launched an attack on the "security forces" of the ranman-razak puppet clique at an area between kroh and intan in perak state, north malaya, killing four enemy troops and wounding ten others. on may 30, the liberation army ambushed a unit of the enemy "security forces" on the highway between perak and kedah.

recently the ranman-razak puppet clique and the thanom-praphas puppet clique jointly mustered large numbers of ground forces with the coordination of the air force and artillery to launch a frantic "encirclement and suppression" operation against the people's armed forces on the malaya-thailand border. the courageous people's armed forces, bringing into play the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and applying flexible tactics, dealt telling blows at the intruding enemy. often in his "encirclement and suppression" operations the enemy could find no trace of the people's forces.

since mid-april, the malayan national liberation army has wiped out many enemy troops in a series of ambushes against enemy patrols and attacks on enemy barracks; it has shot down an enemy fighter-bomber and damaged a helicopter.

at the same time, the malayan national liberation army actively carried out propaganda among the masses, mobilized, organized and armed the people of various nationalities, and constantly consolidated and expanded the revolutionary bases and guerrilla areas, thus bringing about an increasingly better situation in the people's armed struggle.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Ambassador to Mali Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Bamako, Jun. 6, 1970)

meng yueh, chinese ambassador to mali, gave a reception here yesterday evening to send off a group of chinese medical personnel who are leaving mali for home and, at the same time, to welcome the newly-arrived chinese medical personnel who will replace them.

present at the reception were benitieni fofana, mali minister of public health, other high officials of the mali government, and responsible members of mali medical circles at various levels.

minister fofana spoke at the reception. on behalf of the mali government, he expressed profound gratitude to the chinese government and people for their assistance to his country. he said, "the materialization of various enterprises in mali with the help of the people's republic of china has proved that they are economically profitable and they enhance mali's economy."

He expressed great satisfaction at the work of the chinese medical team in mali, saying, "the team has worked competently and zealously with self-sacrifice and devotion."

the chinese ambassador also spoke at the reception. the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

mali friends present at the reception warmly praised the profound friendship between the mali and chinese peoples and sincerely wished chairman mao a long, long life.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves for Nepal to Take Part in Activities Marking 50th Birthday of King Mahendra

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1970)

a chinese table tennis team, led by chao hsi-wu, left here for nepal by air on june 6 to take part in activities for the celebration of the fiftieth birthday of king mahendra bir bikram shah deva of nepal on invitation.

the coaches and players of the team are: chuang tse-tung, hsu yin-sheng, wang chih-liang, li ching-kuang, hsi en-ting, yu chang-chun, su kuo-hsi, lin hui-ching, li ho-nan, li li and cheng huai-ying.

seeing the team off at the airport were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; yang kung-su, a leading member of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry; and li ching-chuan and chao cheng-hung, leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission.

ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china, was also present.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Nepal to Take Part in Activities Marking 50th Birthday of King Mahendra

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 8, 1970)

the chinese table tennis team, led by chao hsi-wu, arrived in nepalese capital kathmandu today by plane to take part in activities for the celebration of the 50th birthday of king mahendra bir bikram shah deva of nepal on invitation.

the coaches and players of the team are: chuang tse-tung, hsu yin-sheng, wang chih-liang, li ching-kuang, hsi en-ting, yu chang-chun, su kuo-hsi, lin hui-ching, li ho-nan, li li and cheng huai-ying.

the team were welcomed at the airport by general rana, chairman of the all-nepal table tennis association; raja, general secretary of the nepal sixth youth sports preparatory committee; poorna bahadur, chairman of the nepal-china friendship association; and nepalese friends of the athletic circles.

chinese ambassador to nepal wang tse and staff members of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Peking

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 9, 1970)

the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of rumania headed by comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the socialist republic of rumania, left here this morning for peking by special plane after concluding its friendship visit to korea.

the delegation was warmly seen off at the airport by comrades pak sung chul and chung joon taik, vice-premiers of the korean cabinet; comrade paik nam woon, chairman of the supreme people's assembly; comrades li keuk ro and ko joon taik, presidents of the presidium of the fatherland front; comrade pak moon kyoo, secretary general of the presidium of the supreme people's assemoly; comrade kim kyung ryun, chairman of the committee for economic relations with foreign countries; comrade kyui eung tai, minister of foreign trade; comrade jin moon duk, minister of city management; comrade kim soo deuk, minister of common education; comrade kim yung nam, deputy director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; and comrade kim jai bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; as well as responsible members of other departments concerned and mass organizations.

comrade nicolae popa, rumanian ambassador to korea, and comrade li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, were also present.

rumanian ambassador nicolae popa gave a banquet yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit of the rumanian delegation to korea.

present at the banquet were comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; comrades pak sung chul and chung joon taik, vice-premiers of the cabinet; comrade paik nam woon, chairman of the supreme people's assembly; comrade kang ryang wook, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; presidents of the presidium of the fatherland front; ministers of the cabinet; responsible members of central organs and mass organizations; generals of the people's army; and personages concerned.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Delegation of Grand National Assembly and State Council of Rumanian Socialist Republic Led by Comrade Emil Bodnaras Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1970)

comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the rumanian socialist republic, and the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the r.s.r. he is leading arrived in peking by special plane this morning after successfully concluding their visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the rumanian socialist republic led by comrade emil bodnaras is making a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

members of the delegation are: gheorghe necula, member of the central committee of the r.c.p., vice-chairman of the grand national assembly and first secretary of the ilfov county committee of the r.c.p.; ion circei, member of the c.c. of the r.c.p., head of the organization department of the c.c. of the r.c.p. and secretary of the grand national assembly; dumitru balalia, member of the c.c. of the r.c.p. and chairman of the grand national assembly's permanent committee for people's councils and state administration; demeter janos, vice-chairman of the national council of the front of socialist unity, deputy to the grand national assembly and member of the bureau of the council of the working people of hungarian nationality; nicolae ionescu, deputy head of the foreign relations department of the c.c. of the r.c.p. and mircea nicolaescu, ambassador of the ministry of foreign affairs.

warmly welcoming the friendly envoys of the fraternal rumanian people at the airport were kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, member of the party

central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and thousands of revolutionary people in the capital.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and rumania. it is alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people of china and rumania. the revolutionary masses at the airport shouted slogans, carrying streamers inscribed with slogans in both chinese and rumanian, including "long live the friendship between the people of china and rumania". they expressed a hearty welcome to the distinguished rumanian guests and firm support for the just struggle of the rumanian people in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands.

as comrade bodnaras and the other rumanian comrades stepped from the plane amid the beating of drums and gongs, comrades kang sheng, huang yung-sheng, li hsien-nien and kuo mo-jo went forward and warmly shook hands with them. then, comrade bodnaras and other rumanian comrades, accompanied by comrade kang sheng and other comrades, walked around to greet the welcoming crowds. waving the national flags of china and rumania, the welcomers shouted: "a warm welcome to the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the rumanian socialist republic led by comrade bodnaras exclamation" "we warmly welcome the distinguished guests from rumania exclamation" "we salute the fraternal rumanian people exclamation" "we firmly support the just struggle of the rumanian people in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and rumania exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" as they walked past the crowds, comrades bodnaras and kang sheng and other comrades repeatedly paused and shook hands with people, talked to them and were photographed with them.

among those welcoming the distinguished rumanian guests at the airport were leading members of departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party, chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: li chiang, wu teh, wu jui-lin, peng shao-hui, fang yi, chiao kuan-hua, han li-yeh, cheng shao-liang, hsueh shao-ching, shen chien, yang yu-heng, chu ta-cheng, liu ta-yu, feng hsi-ku, wang an-chu, tu feng, wang hsing, tang ke, wu hsun-to, ma yao-chi, pan yu-hung, yao teh-chieh, ma jen-hui and ting hsi-lin. chinese ambassador to rumania chang hai-feng was present.

also at the airport were aurel duma, rumanian ambassador to china and embassy members; pyun idon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and embassy members; and diplomatic envoys of other countries to china.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng Hold Talks with Comrade Emil Bodnaras

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon held talks with comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the rumanian socialist republic.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

participating in the talks from the two sides were:

comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; comrade li hsien-nien, memoer of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; and others;

comrade aurel duma, member of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and rumanian ambassador to china.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Welcomes Rumanian People's Envoy of Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1970)

today's "people's daily" carries an editorial entitled "welcome, envoy of friendship of the fraternal rumanian people". it reads in full as follows:

the delegation of the rumanian grand national assembly and state council, led by comrade emil bodnaras, memoer of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the rumanian socialist republic, is coming today to pay a friendly visit in our country upon invitation. the chinese people extend a warm welcome to this envoy of friendship of the fraternal rumanian people exclamation

having a glorious revolutionary tradition and a militant history, the rumanian people under the leadership of the rumanian communist party led by comrade nicolae ceausescu adhere to the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in one's own hands and self-reliance and have made great and important achievements in building their motherland. in the 25 years since liberation, rumania has made marked progress in industry, agriculture, science and technology and other fields. the chinese people are sincerely delighted at the victorious achievements of the rumanian people. the rumanian people are being mobilized at present and are struggling stubbornly to overcome the worst natural disaster in their history. the chinese people express their admiration for the rumanian people's spirit of fearing no difficulty and of working hard.

the rumanian people have courageously struggled against foreign aggression and interference so as to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of their country. their friendship with the people of other countries is growing steadily. during the current revolutionary struggle waged by the people of indo-china against u.s. imperialism's expansion of its aggressive war, the rumanian people have resolutely stood on the side of the people of camoodia, laos and viet nam. this just stand of rumania's has won acclaim from the people of all countries.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." the people of china and rumania have forged a profound friendship between them during their protracted revolutionary struggles. they have all along supported each other in the struggles against foreign aggression and interference. we believe that the coming friendly visit to our country of the delegation of the rumanian grand national assemoly and state council led by comrade emil bodnaras is bound to strengthen the traditional friendship between the people of china and rumania still further and make a positive contribution to the militant unity among the revolutionary people of the world.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Ceremony of Completion of Construction of Tanzanian Farm Implements Factory with Chinese Assistance

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jun. 6, 1970)

tanzanian second vice-president rashidi mfaume kawawa yesterday presided over a ceremony of the completion of the construction of the tanzanian ubungo farm implements manufacturing factory.

the factory was built with chinese aid in accordance with a protocol of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed on january 5, 1965 between the governments of china and tanzania. the construction of the factory started in february, 1968, and completed in march this year.

all the workers of the factory and about 300 guests attended the ceremony. among them were abdul babu, tanzanian minister of commerce and industries; s.a. maswanya, minister of home affairs; lucy lameck, junior minister of health and social welfare; other government officials and foreign diplomatic envoys in tanzania.

chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung, other diplomatic officials in the chinese embassy and the chinese engineering and technical personnel assisting in the construction of the factory were also present on the occasion.

tanzanian second vice-president kawawa and chinese ambassador chung hsi-tung made speeches at the ceremony.

in his speech, second vice-president kawawa pointed out that the chinese engineering and technical personnel had not only helped tanzania build the factory, but also taught tanzanian workers to master the technique in production. he stressed: "we regard this as genuine friendship, because it helps friends realize self-reliance, not to exploit them."

kawawa said that the construction of the farm implements manufacturing factory accorded with the needs of tanzania's

agricultural development. for long, he added, tanzania had to depend upon imported farm implements, but now she could manufacture her own ploughs, hoes and other farm implements.

he called on the workers of the factory to unite closely, expand production and manufacture more and better implements so as to meet the need of tanzania's development.

in his speech, chinese ambassador chung hsi-tung extended warm congratulations on the successful completion of the construction of the factory which marked an important achievement scored by tanzania in her endeavour to vigorously develop agricultural production. he praised the profound creativeness and wisdom shown by tanzanian workers in the course of the construction of the factory and the putting into production.

the tanzanian workers, he went on, had gradually grasped various basic techniques and could carry out production independently thanks to their hard study and diligent work in production in the past six months.

the chinese ambassador expressed firm belief that the profound friendship between china and tanzania will be further consolidated and developed.

at the ceremony, many jubilant tanzanian workers clad in colourful national costumes sang and danced to celebrate the birth of the country's first farm implements manufacturing factory. in order to express their gratitude to the chinese people's great leader chairman mao for sending the chinese engineering and technical personnel to tanzania to build together with them the factory, a group of tanzanian workers sang in chinese "the east is red" which was warmly applauded by the people present on the occasion.

the ubungo farm implements manufacturing factory was in an atmosphere of jubilant festivity. over the entrance of the office building there was a huge photograph showing a meeting between chairman mao and president nyerere during the latter's visit to china in 1968. the photograph was flanked by coloured flags. above the photograph was a big streamer inscribed in both chinese and swahili with: "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and tanzania exclamation" all the buildings of the factory were decorated with multi-coloured flags. the national flags of china and tanzania were fluttering over the place of the ceremony.

on june 4, an official document for the hand-over of the ubungo farm implements manufacturing factory to the government of the united republic of tanzania by the government of the people's republic of china was signed by tanzanian minister of commerce and industries abdul babu and chinese ambassador chung hsi-tung on behalf of their respective governments.

US

Nixon Vainly Attempts to Cover Up US Defeat in Invasion of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 7, 1970)

in the past month and more since u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon flagrantly ordered u.s. troops to invade cambodia, he was badly bruised and found himself in awkward straits. still in the grip of fear, nixon made a television speech on june 3 in a vain attempt to shift responsibility, cover up his defeat and appease the indignation of the people. at the same time, he made it clear that he would by no means stop the aggressive war in indo-china despite the defeat in the expansion of that war.

in his speech nixon had to admit that his decision on the invasion of cambodia "was subjected to an unprecedented barrage of criticism." "many americans are deeply troubled" by his frenzied military adventure and there are "deep divisions" in the country. but this did not prevent him from indulging in self-glorification. he brazenly asserted that the aggression against cambodia is "the most successful operation of this long and difficult war" of aggression against viet nam, and has produced a "long-range impact". "american soldiers who might not otherwise be ever coming home -- will be coming home," he said. in order to deceive the people, he fabricated a series of "successes" of the u.s. aggressor troops.

is there any truth in what nixon asserted? where can one find any trace of the alleged "successes" of the invasion of cambodia at his order? let the u.s. bourgeois politicians and newspapers reply to the question. politicians of the two u.s. parties and many bourgeois papers have pointed out sarcastically that nixon's "vietnamization" programme of the war "remains a hoax", and he did not mention "the high cost of american lives already lost in cambodia". they said that america's "iron fists" were merely striking at thin air or at most at a clay wall and that the united states "is inextricably bogged down in the mire". they added that nixon's actions were "disproportionately costly" and all his schemes have misfired. the impact of nixon's actions is indeed long-range, but in a direction contrary to his illusion. a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. u.s. imperialism is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world, including the american people, and can find no way out. it is bound to hasten to its doom under the sustained and vigorous offensives of the people of the world. u.s. imperialism will definitely come to no good end in indo-china.

there is some truth in nixon's assertion that as a result of the invasion of cambodia, "american soldiers who might not otherwise be ever coming home -- will be coming home"; only it must be added that they were brought home in coffins, as pointed out sarcastically by an american congressman. even western news agencies and journals did not believe in the alleged "successes" cited by nixon. they pointed out that the statistics released by the u.s. aggressor troops authorities were "highly unreliable". they were nothing but "absurd equivalents" and "bogus, futile, and unconvincing statistics". the u.s. aggressor troops "had nothing spectacular in the way of results" and had "no coonskin to nail on the wall".

in his speech, nixon said sanctimoniously: "the june 30 deadline i set for withdrawal of all american troops from

cambodia will be met." he went on to say that 50,000 u.s. aggressor troops will be "withdrawn" from south viet nam by october 15. this brings to mind his statement of april 20 this year about the alleged smooth progress of the "vietnamization" programme of the u.s. war of aggression against viet nam and his announcement of "withdrawal" of 150,000 u.s. aggressor troops from south viet nam within one year. but no sooner had he finished talking about "troop withdrawal" than shooting began as u.s. troops invaded cambodia. facts have repeatedly proved that nixon's "promises" or "guarantees" are worthless. who can guarantee that nixon will not fabricate a new pretext for new acts of aggression before october 15? in his speech nixon said threateningly that if there is action "that jeopardizes the safety of our remaining forces in viet nam", he will "take strong and effective measures to deal with that situation" as he did on april 30. his wounds have hardly healed before he forgets the pain. if nixon should embark on a new adventure, what awaits him will surely be still more powerful anti-u.s. storm of the world's people and heavier blows from the three indo-chinese peoples to u.s. imperialism.

in his speech, nixon juggled with the words of "peace" and troop "withdrawal" which have been proved by his own actions to be sheer deceitful talk aimed at hoodwinking the american people into supporting his expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china. even if nixon withdraws every single one of the u.s. aggressor troops from cambodia, he could by no means alter the fact that u.s. imperialism commits aggression against cambodia nor could he absolve himself from that crime. what is more, nixon declared in his speech that u.s. imperialism will bomb cambodia even after the withdrawal of u.s. troops from that country, and that the troops of the south viet nam puppet clique, running dog of u.s. imperialism, will hang on there. moreover, there is something which nixon has left unsaid, namely, the troops of another u.s. lackey, the thailand puppet clique, will enter cambodia very soon. what is this if not brazen insistence on aggression against cambodia by the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys?

let nixon's shop-worn tunes of "peace" go to the devil exclamation the daily awakening people of the three indo-chinese countries and the rest of the world have long become aware that the "peace" mouthed by war-mongers is just a synonym for war and aggression. "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle." neither nixon's political deception nor his war threats can save u.s. imperialism and its running dogs from their fate of defeat or check the victorious advance of the three indo-chinese peoples and the world's people.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Denounces Grave Military Provocation of US Imperialism Against Korean People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "u.s. imperialism's grave military provocations against the korean people." full text of the article follows:

on june 3, u.s. aggressor troops frantically shelled and fired at the posts of the korean people's army at the western and central sectors of the military demarcation line. the korean people's army returned fire and rendered due punishment to the aggressors. on june 5, u.s. imperialism sent a heavily armed spy ship to intrude, under the cover of fighter planes and warships, into the coastal waters in the northern half of korea to conduct spying activities. it was instantly sunk by the navy of the heroic korean people's army.

these frenzied aggressive activities of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are grave provocations against the people of korea and the rest of asia.

over the past years, the u.s. aggressors have increasingly intensified their aggressive military activities against the democratic people's republic of korea. in january 1968, an armed u.s spy ship, the "pueblo", intruded into korea's territorial waters off wunsan and was captured by the korean people's army. in april 1969, a u.s. reconnaissance plane intruded into the air space of the d.p.r.k. and was promptly shot down. u.s. imperialist chief nixon has gone to the extent of clamouring shamelessly that spying activities would be continued under armed protection against the d.p.r.k. at the same time, u.s. imperialism has increased its war threats by concentrating huge armed forces and carrying out large-scale military exercises in south korea. obviously, the latest military provocations against korea are deliberate criminal activities of the nixon administration to aggravate tension in korea and to prepare for a new war there.

the nixon administration has carried out grave military provocations against the korean people while dispatching large numbers of troops to invade cambodia and expand its war of aggression in indo-china. it has also instructed the pak jung hi and thanom-praphas puppet cliques and the reactionary sato government to step up their collusion with the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique to serve the u.s. policy of aggression. all this clearly shows that the nixon administration's military provocations against korea are not isolated events but part and parcel of its schemes to expand its war of aggression in the whole of asia.

our great leader chairman mao in his statement supporting the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism has pointed out: "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle." the fact that u.s. imperialism engages in sabre-rattling everywhere fully reveals its aggressive but feeble paper-tiger nature. so long as the people in asia and the whole world further unite and support one another in their joint struggle, they will surely be able to defeat completely the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

china and korea are fraternal neighbours linked by the same waters and mountains and the friendship between the chinese and korean peoples are a militant friendship sealed with blood.

the chinese people resolutely support the just struggle of the heroic korean people against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland. we warn the u.s. aggressors and their servile followers: if you are wilfully bent on playing with fire, what awaits you can only be utter defeat.

Jen-min Jih-pao Exposes Nixon's Quibble and Deception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 8, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentary entitled quibble and deception", exposing nixon's fallacious arguments in defence of the u.s. invasion of cambodia. the commentary reads in full as follows:

u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon dished up a carefully-prepared speech on june third, a speech characterized by quibble and deception.

the great leader chairman mao pointed out in his solemn statement issued recently: "the nixon government is beset with troubles internally and externally, with utter chaos at home and extreme isolation abroad." nixon's speech is the very reflection of such a predicament of u.s. imperialism.

in order to justify the u.s. imperialist crime of aggression against cambodia, nixon brought forth a host of arguments which can be summed up in one sentence, that is, "to protect the lives and security of our (u.s.) forces in south viet nam". southern viet nam and the united states are separated by a vast ocean. strange enough, how did these americans make their way into viet nam? what have they done there? how did the question of their "security" arise? is it the cambodian, vietnamese and laotian peoples who are "threatening" the "security" of the united states or it is the u.s. aggressors who are threatening the security of the indo-chinese peoples? nixon tried hard to evade these questions, and, in accordance with his gangster logic, stuck to his allegation that the "security" of the united states must be "protected" by sending troops to south viet nam and that the "security" of the u.s. aggressor troops in south viet nam must be "protected" by invading cambodia. this is out-and-out imperialist nonsense, nakedly propagating that "it is right to commit aggression".

imperialists have always lived on fabricating rumours and lies. the u.s. aggressors have undeniably suffered serious defeats in cambodia, yet nixon said that they have achieved tremendous "successes". that nixon has prided himself on a slap in his face is because he has landed in extremely difficult straits. the nixon government not only has suffered defeats militarily, it is also driven to the wall politically. the invasion of cambodia by u.s. troops has aroused indignant opposition among the american people and unanimous condemnation from the world people. members of the u.s. ruling circles are blaming and attacking one another. this predicament has made nixon deem it necessary to fabricate lies and blow his own trumpet.

nixon has advertised once again that the u.s. aggressor troops in cambodia would soon be "withdrawn" to south viet nam, as if he was prepared to end the war of aggression against cambodia. this is sheer humbug. in fact, the nixon government has not only ordered its south vietnamese puppet troops to invade cambodia, but also instructed the thai reactionaries to send troops there as cannon-fodder. he has even declared that the bombing of the liberated areas in cambodia will be intensified. u.s. imperialism is stubbornly persisting in its aggression in cambodia, far from ending it; it is frantically enlarging its war in indo-china, far from reducing it. all nixon's quibble and deception are of no avail.

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PARTY RECTIFICATION

Persevere in Giving First Priority to the Party's Ideological Building

- Party branch at Houlochuang production brigade, P'ingku hsien, Peking municipality, regularly conduct open-door rectification

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 3, 1970)

> As a result of the "open-door rectification" conducted by the Party branch of a production brigade in suburban Peking, Party members in the brigade have greatly increased their consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the lines as well as their consciousness of the need for continuing to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA June 2) The Party branch at Houlochuang production brigade, P'ingku hsien, Peking municipality, following great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "The rectification campaign is an 'extensive Marxist educational campaign'" and using Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as a weapon, have conducted regular open-door rectification against various erroneous ideas and tendencies in the Party which are reflections of the class struggle in the society, developed active ideological struggle, and incessantly heightened the Party members' consciousness in class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuation of the revolution. This has made the Party branch an even more active fighting bastion.

A new Party branch was established at Houlochuang production brigade in January 1968 after the Party rectification and Party building. Under the leadership of the Party branch, revolution and production in the entire production brigade developed vigorously and Party organizations became even purer and more vigorous.

Under this favorable situation the Party branch remembered firmly Chairman Mao's great teaching "Antagonism and struggle between different ideas within the Party are regular happenings; these are just reflections in the Party of the class contradictions and contradictions between things new and things old in society," regularly analyzed the new trends in class struggle, and incessantly stepped up the Party's ideological building.

While investigating the thoughts of the Party members they discovered a member who made mistakes in not drawing a clear line of class when handling questions of personal life as a result of his weak concept of class struggle. The Party branch promptly convened an enlarged meeting to discuss this question. They agreed that this was a reflection of the class struggle in society in the Party. Although the work of Party rectification had come to a pause for the present, class and class struggle still existed in the society, therefore they would definitely reflect themselves in the Party. Consequently the Party's ideological building is a long-term combatant task.

But how should they handle the question of this Party member's mistakes? Were they to handle them with doors closed as a pure matter of organization within the Party or to mobilize the masses within and without the Party to conduct an open-door rectification? In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "We must invite active elements from the masses outside of the Party to attend Party branch meetings and develop criticism and self-criticism so as to rectify the impure elements and impure working styles in Peking organizations and closely unite the Party with the masses of people," the Party branch held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, extensively solicited views from the masses, humbly listened to the criticism of the masses, and conducted an open-door rectification.

Everybody used Chairman Mao's teaching on class and class struggle as a weapon to repudiate energetically renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and his "theory of peace within the Party." They also solemnly criticized and warmly helped the erring Party member so as to heighten his consciousness in class struggle. This open-door rectification served as a very useful education to the broad masses of Party members in the production brigade. It made them realize that the Party's ideological building must not be slackened as long as class struggle still existed and that the only way to maintain Party organizations as vigorous pioneer organizations for leading the proletariat and revolutionary masses in the struggle against the class enemy was to conduct Party building incessantly during struggle.

During the course of the intensification of ideological building the Party branch at this production brigade also realized that as class and class struggle existed in the society, various un-proletarian ideas would incessantly corrupt the Party, consequently we must incessantly repel the corruption of un-proletarian ideas and preserve the revolutionary and advanced nature of Party organizations through incessant open-door rectification. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "We advocate active ideological struggle because it is a weapon which brings about unity within the Party and unity within revolutionary organizations and makes them more effective for combat," they grasped the new characteristics in the ideological struggle between the world outlook of public interest and the world outlook of self-interest and repeatedly conducted open-door rectification against certain erroneous ideological tendencies within the Party.

During the period of time when the Party branch discovered that old Party members stopped advancing and certain new Party members had become self-complacent it used Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to enlighten the old Party members, urged them to recall the glorious history of revolution in the past and examine their own thinking at the moment, aroused their revolutionary zeal and heightened their consciousness in the continuation of the revolution.

In the meantime the Party branch also used Chairman Mao's dialectic materialist viewpoint of "dividing one into two" to educate new Party members and enable them to see the good points of other people as well as the shortcomings of their own so that they could absorb the good points to make up for the shortcomings, mutually help one another and advance together.

Not long ago the Party branch organized the new Party members to listen to Wang Pao-lai, an old Party member aged 50 or so, who recalled class sufferings and national hatred in the old society. This gave every one a profound education. Wang Pao-lai was a quartermaster in this village during the War of Resistance against Japan and was boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and the Party. On one occasion when he was captured by the Japanese and threatened with a bayonet he remained loyal and eventually safeguarded logistic supplies of the Eighth Route Army as well as foodstuffs of the masses. During the period of socialist revolution Wang Pao-lai continued to serve as a cadre, closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic plans, incessantly used Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to arm himself, and did not lag behind notwithstanding his age. He took the initiative to grasp the class struggle in the realm of economy and led the masses to launch an attack against class enemies who sabotaged the collective economy. He also took the lead in taking part in collective productive labor the year around whether it was rain or shine. He energetically grasped revolution and promoted production. After listening to Wang Pao-lai's deeds of struggle some new Party members thought about themselves and felt very ashamed and indicated that they wanted to learn from Wang Pao-lai.

During this open-door rectification some of the new Party members used the revolutionary determination of the old Party members to examine themselves and realized that their becoming down-hearted when they came across difficulties in work was an indication of their lack of revolutionary determination. So they made up their minds to confirm their revolutionary will further. Some of the old Party members also indicated that they should learn from young Party members who were full of revolutionary vigor and energy, and follow great leader Chairman Mao to make revolution forever.

After the Party rectification, the Party branch at this production brigade persevered in open-door rectification. In the course of stepping up Party building it seriously carried out Chairman Mao's mass line and the revolutionary masses were actively invited to attend every open-door rectification and take part in debates. Secretary of the Party branch said to the poor and lower-middle peasants: "All Communist Party members are servants of the people. If we do not correct our shortcomings with everybody's help, we shall become divorced from the masses, deserting Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and fail to lead the broad masses of revolutionaries in Houlochuang to struggle against the class enemy." Many poor and lower-middle peasants were deeply moved. They said: Since the cadres listen to Chairman Mao and earnestly solicit our views, we are disloyal to Chairman Mao and show that we do not love the cadres if we fail to point out the shortcomings we see in them.

On one occasion the masses brought forth their views about the shortcomings of a leading member of the Party branch in his work while he was away on official duty. But still, the Party branch relayed the views of the masses to him. Upon his return to the production brigade this cadre examined himself in front of the masses. The broad masses of revolutionaries were thus very pleased with this serious attitude of the Party branch in accepting their views. This further promoted everybody's concern over the Party members and Party building.

During one open-door rectification many poor and lower-middle peasants said unanimously: The Party's allowing us to take part in debates in rectifications is an indication of Chairman Mao's greatest confidence in us. As we struggle and work together with the Party members we know their good points and shortcomings very well, therefore we must impose serious requirements on the Party members in accordance with the standards set forth in the new Party Constitution so that they will contribute more to the Party and people.

Incessant open-door rectifications in this Party branch not only heightened the consciousness of the Party members in continuation of revolution but also heightened the political consciousness and concept toward the Party of the broad masses of revolutionaries. They said, Chairman Mao taught us: "The force at the core that guides our cause is the Chinese Communist Party." Chairman Mao told us to pay attention to current domestic affairs, therefore we must first of all be concerned over the Party and Party branch building.

After the Party rectification when the Party branch was launching the two membership campaigns, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants conscientiously and seriously examined every new member in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line for Party building and the requirements of the new Party Constitution. When new members joined the Party some poor and lower-middle peasants recalled bitterness and thought about sweetness as well as recalled bitterness and thought about power together with them. An old poor peasant of over 70 years of age solemnly told new Party members: "You are all good offsprings of us poor and lower-middle peasants. After joining the Party you must listen to Chairman Mao, read Chairman Mao's books, act according to Chairman Mao's instructions, and follow Chairman Mao to make revolution until the end."

At present the broad masses of Party members in this production brigade are closely tied with the poor and lower-middle peasants. The Party members humbly learn from the masses and consider the masses their teachers and the masses warmly help the Party members. A new situation emerged where the Party members and the masses mutually unite and help one another and jointly grasp revolution and promote production.

Through open-door rectifications, the Party branch at Houlochuang production brigade first of all energetically grasped the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad and developed the role of fighting bastion of the Party branch. During every open-door rectification they always gave prominence to the ideological building of the leadership squad of the Party branch. They mobilized the masses within and without the Party to help the leading members of the Party branch committee look for gaps and problems and grasp reflections of the class struggle in the Party branch committee so as to promote the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad.

In open-door rectifications leading members of the Party branch persevered in the four leads:

--Taking the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner.

--Taking the lead in struggling against self-interest and repudiating revisionism.

--Taking the lead in accepting the views and supervision of the masses.

--And taking the lead in energetically grasping class struggle.

At the beginning the masses thought the cadres were entitled to have some small shortcomings because they had to work hard laboring during the day and holding meetings during the night. But leading members of the Party branch committee held that when the cadres were forgiven by the masses we could not say that the leading squad was free from shortcomings. In fact the greater the achievements in work the more the cadres should remain humble

and prudent and refrain from becoming haughty and reckless. Leading members of the Party branch committee then penetrated deep into the Party members and revolutionary masses to solicit their views. Later the Party branch committee conscientiously studied the views brought forth by the masses item by item and the secretary of the Party branch was sent to meet the masses within and without the Party as the representative of the Party branch committee to make examinations, take the lead in struggling against self-interest and repudiating revisionism, and bring forth measures for future improvement. After this method was adopted many poor and lower-middle peasants indicated that they could trust such a leadership squad.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Political work is the life line of all economic work." With a view to the confused ideas of some of the Party branch committee members about the relation between revolution and production, the Party branch committee repeatedly studied this great teaching of Chairman Mao's and then another open-door rectification was conducted recently. They believed that this was a reflection of Liu Shao-ch'i's poisonous counter-revolutionary revisionist preposterous theory of "production first" under the new situation. Thus the Party branch mobilized the Party members to develop a mass criticism and repudiation on the question of the relations between revolution and production and gave a free hand to the masses to express their views in order to help the leading members of the Party branch committee to heighten their understanding. Leading members of the Party branch committee then said with a profound understanding: The leadership squad of the Party branch is like a "locomotive." The only way to guarantee that this "locomotive" will lead the broad masses of Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants in advancing incessantly forever along the revolutionary tracks pointed out by Chairman Mao is to conduct open-door rectifications uninterruptedly, lubricate and remove rust from the locomotive uninterruptedly and step up ideological revolutionization uninterruptedly.

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Pay Attention to Small Reforms and Small Innovations

by

Huang P'u, a worker of Chiangyin Hsien Textile Machinery Works, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 5, 1970)

A mass movement of technical innovation is vigorously developing itself under Chairman Mao's great guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle."

What is worthy of attention is that in the movement of technical innovation, some comrades often pay attention to big reforms and big innovations while neglecting small reforms and small innovations. They thought: Big reforms and big innovations play a big role and make big contributions, but small reforms and small innovations are "fragmentary" and cannot play much of a role. Such a way of looking at the question is one-sided.

It is definitely true that big reforms and big innovations play a big role and contribute much to the improvement of work efficiency, increase of production, practice of economy and elimination of waste. But we must not neglect small reforms and small innovations because of this, or overlook or even deny the role played by small reforms and small innovations. Anything in the world develops itself from small to large size, from simpleness to complexity and from being primitive to being advanced. Many big reforms and big innovations are often the result of the continual development, continual betterment and continual improvement of small reforms and small innovations. Failure to pay attention to small reforms and small innovations will affect big reforms and big innovations.

Small reforms and small innovations may seem "fragmentary," but actually they are not. For instance, in our factory we had over ten level planers which the masses called "tiger machines" and often broke down. During the technical innovation movement some people suggested to throw these "tiger machines" away all together and try to get some new level planers. But the revolutionary committee of the factory thought: This would mean a violation of the principle of increasing production and practicing economy and would affect production. So it decided to mobilize the masses to engage in small reforms and small innovations on the existing machines. The masses of workers avoided becoming hand-stretchers and refrained from requesting for one single penny; instead, they made use of their spare time to work together and succeeded in modifying the dozen or so "tiger machines" into safe machines within a short period of a few days. This guaranteed safe production, increased work efficiency as well as solved an "old, big, difficult" problem which could not be solved for a long period of time.

It is not true that small reforms and small innovations cannot play a big role. Let us look at another example in our factory: Recently all eight production teams in our factory achieved three to five items of small reforms and small innovations. Let us take the small innovation worked out by two workers in the Second Production Team as an example. The automatic threading machine they innovated looked simple, but it helped to solve big problems! This machine not only could save the work of four men but also increase work efficiency by five times. On top of that the quality of its products met with the requirements. This was only a small innovation, but if we add up all the small innovations the sum total will be big, not small; and the role they play will also be big.

What is even more important is that there is another question of mass viewpoint in connection with the question of treating small reforms and small innovations. Chairman Mao taught us: "The masses of people have unlimited power for creation." Big reforms and big innovations are indeed creations of the masses but small reforms and small innovations are also creations of the masses. To a certain extent, small reforms and small innovations possess an even more extensive mass character. Consequently an attitude of respecting the creativeness of the masses and caring for the fruits of the hard work of the masses is embodied in the way in which we treat big reforms and big innovations as well as small reforms and small innovations. Thus it is clear that the question of paying attention to small reforms and small innovations or not is a question of trusting or not trusting the masses and carrying out or not carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. After understanding this point we shall be able to develop the mass movement of technical innovation persistently and gradually elevate it to a high degree step by step.

Some of the comrades look down upon small reforms and small innovations. This is a reflection of the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in their heads. This group of slaves of things foreign headed by Liu Shao-ch'i always opposed to things native and belittled small reforms and small innovations. They condemned small reforms and small innovations as "unadvanced," "unscientific," "irregular" and "without future" etc., etc., in an attempt to smother the revolutionary activeness and creativeness of the masses of workers.

Some of the comrades with bourgeois "self-interest" in their heads laugh at small reforms and small innovations, saying that they cannot achieve much. The "achievement" they refer to is but sensationalism. This reflects the question of world outlook. Comrades with this erroneous way of thinking must use Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, energetically repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, self-consciously struggle against self-interest, repudiate revisionism and thoroughly remold their world outlook.

Let small reforms and small innovations play a still greater role in the new upsurge of industrial production!

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EXEMPLARY COMMUNIST

Exemplary Deeds of Outstanding Communist

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 10, 1970)

the heroic deeds of shen hsiu-chin, an educated young woman who settled in the countryside and valiantly died while saving state property, are known far and wide in the rural areas of the east china province of shantung. people say that she had only the revolution in her heart and that she set an example for millions upon millions of revolutionary young people.

29-year-old shen hsiu-chin came from a poor peasant family in kuochia village, the matao people's commune, jungcheng county. in july 1961, when she finished junior middle school, she responded to our great leader chairman mao's call and decided to remain in the countryside and advance along the road of integrating herself with the workers and peasants. for the next nine years she persisted in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the countryside. she was brave and full of vitality. for several years running, she was elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

when shen hsiu-chin had just started on the road of integrating herself with the workers and peasants in 1961, she was tempered in class struggle.

at that time, the evil trend of distributing farmland to individual households whipped up by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi hit her village, the kuochia production brigade. a handful of class enemies were urging that part of the land cultivated by the collective be divided up. the communist party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants saw through the class enemies' sinister plot to sabotage the collective economy. rallying their forces, they prepared to wage a struggle against the capitalist forces.

shen hsiu-chin who had just left school did not quite understand the fierce class struggle in the rural areas. she conscientiously studied our great leader chairman mao's brilliant works, including "analysis of the classes in chinese society", "preface and postscript to rural surveys" and "oppose book worship". she determined to act in accordance with our great leader chairman mao's teaching: "you can't solve a problem? well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history exclamation when you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it." she set about to make a searching investigation of society.

she modestly took the poor and lower-middle peasants as her teachers and received re-education from them. seventy-year-old shih yu-ming, secretary of the brigade party branch when it was first set up, told her the history of class struggle in the village. in the old society, 20 of the 23.3 hectares of farmland in the village were occupied by eight households of landlords and rich peasants. as for the poor and lower-middle peasants in the village, 30 families had been driven from their homes by starvation, 30 of them toiled for the landlords and about a dozen had been killed by the landlords or had died of starvation, and ten families were compelled to sell their sons and daughters. under the leadership of chairman mao the landlord

class was overthrown and the poor and lower-middle peasants became masters of the country. shih yu-ming said: "hsiu-chin exclamation never for a moment forget the word 'class' exclamation today, there still are persons who want to take the evil old road. we shall never permit them do it exclamation"

shen hsiu-chin worked in the fields by day and visited poor and lower-middle peasant families in the evening. after an investigation lasting more than three months, she understood that the essence of distributing farmland to individual households was the restoration of capitalism. she made up her mind to work with the poor and lower-middle peasants to defeat the class enemies and to carry chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line through to the end.

an attack on the class enemies was launched. the communist party members and communist youth league members and other poor and lower-middle peasants exposed and condemned the criminal plots of the class enemies. speaking at a mass rally shen hsiu-chin said angrily: "the distribution of farmland to individual households would mean bringing capitalism back and reducing the poor and lower-middle peasants to misery again. we will never allow this exclamation" the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we absolutely refuse to go back to the old way exclamation"

this smashed the enemies' sinister plot. the kuochia production brigade advanced in big strides in the direction indicated by chairman mao. shen hsiu-chin was tempered in this struggle and matured politically.

she was admitted to the communist party in 1965. before a portrait of our great leader chairman mao, she vowed to struggle for the great cause of communism all her life.

shen hsiu-chin became deputy director of the chengshan state forestry centre of jungcheng county in august 1966. in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, she undertook the hardest work in helping the workers run the forestry centre. while she worked there, she always took part in manual labour at the side of the forestry workers except when she was attending meetings elsewhere. she worked outdoors in every season, in rain or wind, hauling timber and cutting woods, selecting the hardest job.

the chengshan forestry centre used to plant mainly slow-growing pine trees. so as to provide more timber for the country, broad-leafed, quick-growing trees were planted. shen hsiu-chin was determined to take the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade, nationally known for its revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, as her example and act in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains." she led the forestry workers to plant mulberry trees on a stretch of sandy beach. this was very difficult because they had first to transform the beach by digging up the mud covered by sand more than one metre deep. shen hsiu-chin always arrived at work earlier than the others to break the ice and drain off the water in the holes they had dug for digging up the mud.

it was in dead of winter, the icy water cut like a knife. her hands and feet were raw and bruised, and the pain made her sweat. but she kept this back from the others and went on, despite all hardship. when she went to work in the morning, she would bring along two blackboards, one with a quotation from chairman mao, and the other for inscribing the names and deeds of workers who had done good things in that day. in work breaks, she would read poems by chairman mao to her comrades.

or teach them to sing songs based on chairman mao's quotations, or tell them stories about revolutionary heroes. she said: "many martyrs laid down their lives for the cause of liberating mankind, so we can bear a bit of hardship in building socialism."

in 70 days, they laid out mulberry orchards according to plan.

with a high sense of duty to the party and the people, she stood watch on 660 hectares of forest. she was out patrolling one pitch-dark rainy night. she traversed the pine forest east to west, pine needles scratching her face and thorns snagging her hands and clothing. when the workers saw that she was out, they sent out people to search for her in the forest. they found her at midnight, drenched to the skin. the workers said with feelings: "you should take better care of yourself exclamation" she smiled: "don't bother about me. the party and the people put us in charge of this forest, and we must do our job well so as to live up to chairman mao's expectation."

from the time shen hsiu-chin became deputy director of the forestry centre, she firmly bore in mind chairman mao's teachings to preserve the style of hard struggle.

the forestry centre is 42.5 kilometres from the county seat. whenever she went there for a meeting she would go on foot, carrying her bed-roll on her back. by the time a meeting was over one day, it was already dark. she walked back that very evening. by the time she reached home, it was already day-break. seeing that shen hsiu-chin had come back tired, the comrades urged her not to go there on foot in the future. she replied: "scaling snow-capped mountains and crossing marshy grasslands the veteran red armymen suffered many hardships for the revolution. i'm young and walking is nothing to me. even if my feet get blistered, it tempers my revolutionary will."

shen hsiu-chin never forgot the bitterness of the past and today's happiness. she carried forward the party's glorious tradition of hard struggle as a way to continue the revolution. she wrote in her diary: "i am a young person growing up in a happy society. i haven't suffered the hardships the older generation experienced and i did not have to endure years of war. i should choose to work where the difficulties are great and develop the spirit of hard struggle in the course of the living struggle so that i become a successor to the revolution who never forgets her class origin or becomes a revisionist."

chairman mao teaches: "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." shen hsiu-chin took this to heart and always paid attention to the well-being of the masses. she served the people whole-heartedly no matter where she went. the masses affectionately called her "a good party cadre" and "a close friend of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

although shen hsiu-chin had arthritis, she never worried about it. when she saw that an educated youth who had come to the forest to work had a boil on his foot, she took him for treatment to the hospital by a handcart some 3 kilometres to and fro every day for a whole week. braving a blizzard one day, she still sent the patient to the hospital. although she could scarcely breathe and the edges of her clothing froze, she kept on.

she often visited workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in their homes in all weather and was interested in their daily life. she always maintained close ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants around. she would often get up before dawn and go to a nearby village to carry water for an elderly woman peasant who had no relations.

shen hsiu-chin studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and acted upon chairman mao's instructions. she tried to live up to the standards set in chairman mao's brilliant work "serve the people". she wrote in her diary: "a revolutionary ought to devote all his life to serving the people." "serving the people is the greatest happiness," she added.

on new year's eve, 1970 the "people's daily", "red flag" and "liberation army daily" editorial entitled "usher in great 1970's" was broadcast. as she listened to it attentively, she thought over the important instructions from chairman mao it contained.

she attended a mao tsetung thought study class the next afternoon. she was discussing the editorial with other comrades when someone cried out: "fire at the supply and marketing cooperative's warehouse exclamation" they rushed to the spot. the locally-made dynamite had exploded and the flames were threatening nearby diesel oil and timber. people's lives and state property were in peril.

shouting "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", shen hsiu-chin seized a bucket holding 40 kilogrammes of sand and dashed into the building to smother the fire. when she went back for another bucketful, she stopped others about to enter the warehouse. shouting: "it's dangerous exclamation give it to me exclamation" she snatched the pail of sand and dashed into the sea of flames a second time. running in and out, she had been fire-fighting for half an hour in the suffocating smoke and raging flames when she was overcome by nitrogen fumes. as she carried the sand, she felt dizzy and her legs gave way. she summoned up all her strength to throw the sand onto the blaze. the fire was finally put out and the state property was saved. but shen hsiu-chin fell to the ground, poisoned.

she was sent to the hospital. the revolutionary committee of the yentai administration region and the p.l.a. units stationed there sent in medical workers and brought precious medicine. they made every effort to save her.

the workers of the forestry centre and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the locality, tears in their eyes, said to the doctors: "if she needs blood, we'll be donors, if she needs skin, take ours. hsiu-chin must be saved exclamation"

shen hsiu-chin lost consciousness several times. when she came to and saw the leading comrades of the county revolutionary committee who had come to visit her, she said: "i'm all right. don't let the work of the party be delayed because of me."

shen hsiu-chin grew rapidly worse. she was in critical condition. but, by sheer willpower she fought the pain and always thought of our great leader chairman mao whose teachings had helped her mature quickly. with great effort, she opened her eyes and gazed at a portrait of chairman mao on the wall. in halting words, she said to her comrade-in-arms who had stayed at her side day and night: "little tien, light the oil lamp, i want to study the three constantly read articles".

shen hsiu-chin was an excellent communist fighter and a daring pathbreaker in the three great revolutionary movements. she was boundlessly loyal to chairman mao and dedicated to the party. her devotion to the great revolutionary cause of the proletariat, shown by her unending struggle, was an example of the revolutionary heroism characterised by fearing neither hardship nor death.

SPORTS

Peking Sports Performance Marks 18th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Brilliant Inscription "Promote Physical Culture and Build Up the People's Health"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1970)

in commemoration of the 18th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's brilliant inscription "promote physical culture and build up the people's health", chinese sportsmen full of revolutionary zeal gave a performance to peking workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals here this evening.

over 20,000 people saw the thrilling performance of gymnastics, table tennis, basketball and volleyball games at the magnificent capital indoor stadium.

at 7:30 p.m. a contingent of sportsmen and sportswomen marched across the arena with vigour and vitality amid the powerful tune of "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman". holding red flags and carrying red-covered "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", they shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" they were greeted by a warm applause from the spectators.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese sportsmen persist in giving prominence to proletarian politics and conscientiously study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way. they have vehemently criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in physical culture and sports and constantly eliminated the poisonous influence of "skill first", "championitis" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. this has brought about a profound change in their mental outlook.

this evening's performance which lasted well over two hours was permeated with a strong revolutionary atmosphere of being "united, alert, earnest and lively". the sportsmen and sportswomen won warm applause and admiration from the spectators for their bravery and the style of continuous fighting at the performance.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, chinese sportsmen have done away with privileges and fostered a revolutionary style of work. before and after every match or performance, they fix and clear the court themselves. as soon as the gymnastic show ended this evening, the gymnasts ran into the court to remove the gymnastic equipment, clean up the court and arrange it for the table tennis matches. this new style of work earned them warm applause from the spectators.

at the end of the performance, all the spectators rose and joined the sportsmen in singing the revolutionary song "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman".

from june 10, chinese sportsmen will give performances in peking's stadiums and gymnasiums for workers, peasants and soldiers. the items include basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis, gymnastics and swimming.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

Mass Physical Culture Movement Develops Throughout China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1970)

china's physical culture has forged ahead and taken on a new look during the great proletarian cultural revolution under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

a vigorous and extensive mass movement for physical culture has touched all parts of the country, and this has helped improve the people's health. in high spirits, the revolutionary masses have been making new achievements in the struggle to grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war.

our great leader chairman mao has expressed his great interest in the people's health. on june 10, 1952 he issued this instruction: "promote physical culture and build up the people's health". like an illuminating beacon, this great instruction has lighted up the course of advance for china's physical culture. the people throughout the country have drawn tremendous inspiration and education from chairman mao's swims in the yangtze river. in response to chairman mao's kind attention and his call, the chinese armymen and civilians, in their hundreds of millions, have scored great successes in the physical culture mass movement.

however, before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in sports circles acted contrary to chairman mao's revolutionary line and his instructions on promoting physical culture. instead, they did their utmost to push a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in sports and peddled "technique first", "champion-itis", "material incentives" and other revisionist trash. their purpose was to disrupt and strangle the mass movement for physical culture, lead china's physical culture on to the revisionist road of deviating from proletarian politics and from the worker, peasant and soldier masses, and make it serve their conspiracy for restoring capitalism.

the great proletarian cultural revolution shattered the criminal scheme of liu shao-chi and his agents. the revolutionary people, including workers engaged in physical culture and sportsmen, subjected the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in sports to severe criticism. they firmly fostered the concept of making physical culture serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and serve national construction and defence. guided by chairman mao's great

strategic thinking "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", china's mass movement for physical culture has developed with still greater vigour and on an unprecedented scale.

hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians have gone swimming every year in recent years. the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and young people show great enthusiasm for cross-river swims and fully armed long-distance swimming. by swimming in storms and waves, they have steeled their revolutionary will.

people in various parts of the country have also made use of available natural conditions for ball games, long distance running, gymnastics, mountaineering, traditional chinese boxing and ice-skating.

in the peking peichiao timber mill, over 90 per cent of the workers regularly take part in sports activities. as a result, they have greatly improved their health. in a district of the weining yi-hui-miao autonomous county in mountainous kweichow province, as many as 70 to 80 per cent of the adults of the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of various nationalities take part in sports activities regularly.

the enthusiasm for physical culture and sports has enabled the revolutionary masses in various parts of the country to foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and their sense of revolutionary discipline and organization. this has enabled them to play a greater role in grasping revolution and promoting production.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "the militia is an excellent organization and should be popularized. it is a labour, educational and sports organization as well as a military organization." in accordance with this teaching, the revolutionary masses have combined sports activities with militia training, unfolding military sports. many have become vigorous fighters capable of climbing high mountains and swimming across rivers.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, chinese physical culture workers and sportsmen have profoundly changed their thinking. through a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and conscientiously remoulding their world outlook by taking the road chairman mao indicated in his brilliant work "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", chinese physical culture workers and sportsmen have greatly raised their consciousness of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and of being re-educated by them. they often go to factories, villages and army barracks, carrying their bedrolls and sports equipment with them. while being re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers, they give exhibitions and help train sports activists and help develop mass sports activities. they have been warmly welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. chinese sportsmen also persevere in training in the interests of the revolution. they have made strenuous efforts to improve their skill with a determination to achieve still better results to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland and to make new contributions for the further development of sports in china.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA-VIETNAM

Vietnam-Cambodia Joint Statement

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jun. 9, 1970)

the viet nam news agency yesterday released the joint statement of the democratic republic of viet nam and the kingdom of cambodia. full text of the statement follows:

at the invitation of his excellency ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and princess monique sihanouk paid a state visit to the democratic republic of viet nam from may 25 to june 8, 1970.

samdech head of state and princess monique sihanouk were accompanied by samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea, madame penn nouth, her highness princess ket kanya, his excellency doctor ngo hou, minister of public health, religious and social affairs, madame ngo hou, his excellency mr. thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, his excellency mr. huot sambath, minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction, his excellency mr. sien an, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic republic of viet nam, his excellency mr. ly on, assistant state secretary to the premier's office, madame sar saoroth, head of the private secretariat of samdech the head of state, captain ong meang, aide-de-camp of samdech the head of state, mr. suong sikoeun, president of the khmer students' union in paris, mr. krin lean, secretary general of the khmer students' union in moscow, and messrs. toch kham doeun and neng pich, members of the national united front of kampuchea.

during his stay in the democratic republic of viet nam, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, held talks with president ton duc thang on the struggle of the two peoples against american aggression and on their relations of militant solidarity and long-standing fraternal friendship.

present at the talks were:

on the vietnamese side:

-- his excellency pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

-- his excellency vo nguyen giap, vice-premier and minister of national defence,

-- his excellency nguyen duy trinh, vice-premier and minister for foreign affairs,

-- his excellency hoang minh giam, minister of culture,

-- his excellency nguyen co thach, vice-minister for foreign affairs,

-- his excellency nguyen thuong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the democratic republic of viet nam to the kingdom of cambodia;

on the cambodian side:

-- samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

-- his excellency ngo nou, minister of public health, religious and social affairs,

-- his excellency thiounn mumm, minister of national economy and finance,

-- his excellency huot samboth, minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction,

-- his excellency sien an, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic republic of viet nam.

the talks proceeded in an atmosphere of sincere fraternal friendship and the two sides reached perfect identity of views on the questions raised.

after instigating the march 18, 1970 coup d'etat against the independence, peace and neutrality of cambodia, the american imperialists have undertaken a new and very dangerous military adventure: president nixon impudently ordered an aggression in cambodia in an attempt to turn this country into a u.s. neo-colony and military base. tens of thousands of u.s. and saigon puppet troops have invaded the cambodian territory, razing villages, towns and cities, massacring the civilian population, not sparing old people, women and children, perpetrating monstrous crimes against the khmer people. on u.s. orders, the thai reactionary authorities have furnished the lon nol-sirik matak clique with arms and military equipment and sent thousands of troops under the sign-board of khmer-born volunteers to invade cambodia. the u.s. imperialists and their flunkeys, the lon nol-sirik matak clique, have turned cambodia -- formerly "an oasis of peace, stability, freedom and progress" -- into a real hell. after sixteen years of total independence, cambodia has practically become an american colony.

the united states has frenziedly sought to speed up the formation of the saigon-phnom penn, vientiane-bangkok axis in service of their policy of aggression against viet nam, cambodia and laos. they have wirepulled their lackeys and reactionaries in asia and the pacific to organize the so-called "asian conference on cambodia" with a view to legalizing the reactionary administration of the lon nol-sirik matak clique and camouflaging the u.s.-saigon aggression in this country.

along with their aggression in cambodia, the american imperialists have feverishly sought to "vietnamize" the war in viet nam in the hope of prolonging it and of maintaining their military occupation of south viet nam and perpetuating the partition of viet nam. early in may, they launched savage air strikes against quang binh and nghe an provinces grossly violating the u.s. commitment to halt all bombardments against the democratic republic of viet nam.

in laos, the american imperialists have intensified their "special war", multiplied their bombardments on the laotian territory and sent american troops as well as thai and south vietnamese mercenaries to conduct nibbling attacks against the free zone.

the imcudent aggression of the american imperialists in camoodia and the expansion of their war to the whole of indo-china constitute a violation of the 1954 geneva agreements on indo-china and the 1962 geneva agreements on laos and the very elementary principles of international law, and a grave menace to peace in southeast asia and the world. this is an insolent challenge to all peace and justice-loving peoples and the american people.

in response to the historic appeal for national salvation of march 23, 1970 by samdech head of state norodom sihanouk, the khmer people have risen up en masse throughout the country to carry out struggles in all forms against the american imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the lon nol-sirik matak clique. within a relatively short period, the khmer people have rapidly developed their forces, annihilating and disbanding a big part of effective forces of the enemy and liberating vast areas. on the basis of these victories, the national congress of the khmer people has been held to adopt the political programme, elect the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and set up the royal government of national union of cambodia. these political events of paramount importance reflect the iron will of the khmer people to strengthen their union and to fight resolutely to defeat the american aggressors and their henchmen and to defend their sacred national rights. the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as prime minister, born out of the broad patriotic movement of the khmer people, has set up administrative organs at various levels throughout the country and relies on the unity of the entire people in the national united front of kampuchea and on the continuously growing patriotic armed forces. the royal government of national union of cambodia has enjoyed the warm approval and confidence of the khmer people and the vigorous support of the world people. more and more governments have recognized it as the only legitimate and legal government of cambodia.

the great and glorious victories of the khmer people have proved the correctness and strong vitality of the policy of samdech head of state norodom sihanouk, the policy on independence, peace and neutrality of cambodia, of the solidarity and friendship with the vietnamese and laotian peoples in the struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors. these victories are victories of the ardent patriotism and indomitable strength of the khmer people who, during the past sixteen years, have waged a tenacious struggle and foiled all designs and acts of aggression of the american imperialists, successfully defended their sacred national rights, ensured the progress of their national construction and heightened day by day cambodia's prestige in the international arena.

following this victorious course, the valiant khmer people are closing their ranks and braving all sacrifices and hardships, stepping up their fight and marching steadily forward on the road of victory.

the vietnamese people in the south, continuing their victorious advance and turning to full account their initiative and offensive posture, are attacking the enemy on all battlefields, intensifying the struggle in the cities and striking hard blows at the u.s. president's plan for "vietnamization" of the war. the vietnamese people in the north, resisting the u.s. imperialists' piratical air-raids, have meted out to them well-deserved punishment. they are endeavouring to boost production while standing ready to fight with a view to fulfilling their obligations as the great rear towards the heroic great front.

the laotian people, under the correct leadership of the laotian patriotic front headed by his highness prince souphanouvong, have conducted a valiant struggle, shattered the nibbling attacks of the united states and its lackeys, safeguarded and built a liberated zone which is consolidating, and are marching forward to win new and still bigger victories.

the overt aggression by the united states in cambodia and its expansion of the war to all of indo-china have aroused high indignation in the world. the world people's movement in support of the struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples is gaining ground. the people and governments of the socialist countries, the peace and justice-loving countries and all the peoples of the world have severely condemned the bellicose u.s. imperialists and warmly supported the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples and the just cause of the vietnamese, khmer and laotian peoples.

in the united states, broad strata of people have stood up with unprecedented firmness and strength against nixon's policy of aggression in cambodia and of war expansion in all of indo-china. they are urging nixon to stop the aggression and withdraw immediately all u.s. troops from indo-china. at present, the american people's opposition to the war and the ever more serious difficulties the u.s. imperialists are facing are driving the nixon administration to a grave and profound crisis.

the two parties greatly rejoice at the big and all-round victories scored by the vietnamese, khmer and laotian peoples. true to the commitments made in the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, the vietnamese and khmer peoples are resolved to strengthen their solidarity with the fraternal laotian people and to intensify their fight till complete victory over the u.s. imperialist aggressors in order to defend their sacred national rights, safeguard the fundamental principles of the geneva agreements of 1954 and 1962, make the three indo-chinese countries a zone of independence and peace, and secure for cambodia, south viet nam and laos the possibility to follow the path of independence, peace and neutrality and for each indo-chinese people themselves to settle their own affairs without foreign interference.

the two parties affirm their position on the cambodian problem, namely, respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity recognized and guaranteed by the 1954 geneva agreements; the united states must put an end to its intervention and aggression in cambodia, stop bombing cambodian territory and withdraw from cambodia, immediately and completely, its troops, military personnel and war materials as well as those of the saigon puppet administration and of its other lackeys without setting any condition; the royal government of national union of cambodia headed by samdech penn nouth is the only legitimate and legal government of the seven million khmer people.

the two parties affirm that the vietnamese problem must be settled on the basis of the ten-point overall solution of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, of which the essential content is: the united states must withdraw rapidly, totally and unconditionally from south viet nam its troops and those of the other foreign countries in its camp; a provisional coalition government will be formed in south viet nam with a view to holding free

and democratic general elections and establishing a coalition government. the united states must scrupulously respect the sovereignty and security of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the two parties affirm that the laotian problem must be settled on the basis of the 1962 geneva agreements on laos and the realities of the present situation in laos; the two parties unreservedly support the five-point solution of march 6, 1970 of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front. the united states must put an end to its intervention and aggression in laos, withdraw totally and unconditionally from there its troops, military personnel and war means as well as the thai and south viet nam mercenaries. first of all, it must stop completely and unconditionally the bombing of laotian territory and let the laotian parties concerned solve among themselves the internal affairs of laos.

the vietnamese people and the khmer people sincerely thank the socialist countries, the peace and justice-loving countries, the political parties, the national liberation movements, international and regional organizations, the american people and all the peoples in the world for their sympathy and precious support which the two peoples regard as an important factor guaranteeing the victory of their just struggle.

the struggle of the vietnamese, khmer and laotian peoples is closely linked to that of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. the vietnamese and khmer peoples express their total support to the peoples of the socialist countries in their efforts to build their prosperous and powerful countries and contribute to the common struggle of the world's peoples, to the struggle of the chinese people to recover taiwan, inalienable territory of the people's republic of china, to the struggle of the korean people against the u.s. imperialist aggressors to liberate south korea and reunify the country, to the struggle of the cuban people against the violations of the sovereignty and security of the republic of cuba by the u.s. imperialists, to the struggle of the german people for a de jure recognition of the german democratic republic by the west german government, recognition of her sovereignty and territorial integrity and recognition of the inviolability of the present frontiers in europe including those between the two german states and the oder-neisse border, to the struggle of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america for independence and freedom, to the struggle of the thai people against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and the u.s.-paid reactionary administration and for independence and democracy, to the struggle of the peoples of palestine and other arab countries against the israeli aggressors, henchmen of the u.s. imperialists, and for their fundamental national rights, to the struggle of the american people against the war of aggression and racial discrimination and for peace and their legitimate interests.

the history of viet nam, cambodia and laos during the past hundred years has shown that all the aggressors, be they the french colonialists, the japanese fascists or the american imperialists, have always used one indo-chinese country as a springboard to conquer the other two countries, and applied the traditional "divide and rule" policy and the policy of making indo-chinese fight indo-chinese to dominate all the three countries. the three indo-chinese peoples keenly realize that the destinies of their countries are closely linked,

that no country on this peninsula can live in peace, independence and freedom so long as the territory of another country is still subject to an imperialist aggression, that the struggle of each people for independence and freedom constitutes the most effective and most powerful support to the national salvation cause of the two neighbourly and fraternal peoples. in resolutely defending their national independence, each people support with all their energies the struggle of the other two brotherly peoples.

this spirit of militant solidarity forged in the struggle against the colonialists and imperialists has manifested itself brilliantly and has been enhanced at the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples convened on the initiative of samdech head of state norodom sihanouk. the peoples of viet nam, cambodia, and laos are firmly determined to reinforce their solidarity, struggle together, win together, and make the just cause of the three countries triumph.

the militant solidarity between the three countries constitutes a decisive factor for the success of the struggle against the common enemy, the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

the vietnamese people and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam express their profound gratitude to samdech the head of state and the fraternal khmer people who, at the outset of the vietnamese resistance to u.s. aggression, have manifested a firm confidence in the vietnamese victory and have accorded to the just cause of the vietnamese people their generous, powerful, firm and efficacious support. the vietnamese people will always bear in mind that the kingdom of cambodia, under the leadership of samdech head of state norodom sihanouk, was one of the first countries to recognize the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and to establish diplomatic relations with them, that it has given total and firm support to the four-point stand of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the ten-point overall solution of the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. the vietnamese people are extremely alive to the noble sentiments of samdech the head of state and the fraternal khmer people toward president ho chi minh, their venerated leader, and are deeply grateful to them for it.

the vietnamese people and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam pledge to support wholeheartedly the just struggle of the brotherly khmer people against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their flunkeys -- the lon nol-sirik matak clique -- till total victory. once again, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam solemnly declares that it scrupulously respects the independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty and political regime of cambodia, recognizes and commits itself to respect the territorial integrity of cambodia within her existing borders.

the khmer people and the royal government of national union of cambodia express their admiration and respect for president ho chi minh, the venerated leader of the vietnamese people, the architect of the viet nam-cambodia-laos friendship and solidarity. the khmer people and the royal government of national union of cambodia express their admiration for the prodigious victories and great achievements of the vietnamese people who know how to counter every destruction caused by the enemy by resounding military exploits and better still know how to have every destruction followed by a rapid reconstruction and an impressive development of an understructure and economy which the u.s. imperialists have tried in vain to break up.

the khmer people are deeply grateful to the democratic republic of viet nam which has given total support to the policy of independence, peace and neutrality of cambodia, recognized and respected the territorial integrity of cambodia within her existing borders, given strong support to the march 23, 1970 five-point proclamation of samdech the head of state of cambodia, recognized the royal government of national union as the only legitimate and legal government of cambodia, and reserved right at the outset a devoted and unswerving support to the khmer people's just struggle against the u.s. imperialists and lon nol-sirik matak, their vassals, a struggle which is bound to be victorious.

the khmer people and the royal government of national union pledge to support wholeheartedly the vietnamese people's fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till total victory.

proceeding from the principle that the liberation and defence of each country is the affair of its people, the two parties resolutely pledge to give each other support according to the desire of the party concerned and on the basis of mutual respect, with a view to winning total victory over the u.s. aggressors, defending their sacred national rights and contributing to the safeguarding of peace and security in indo-china, asia and the rest of the world.

the two parties are resolved to strengthen further the indestructible and fraternal solidarity forged in the struggle against the common enemy and pledge to do all in their power so that in the future generations the two peoples may live in understanding, affection and mutual respect, in solidarity and concord and give each other devoted support in the long-term co-operation to build their respective country, each in its own way.

the friendship visit of samdech head of state norodom sihanouk, which is a complete success, marks a new and very important development of the militant solidarity and long-term co-operation between viet nam and cambodia; it strongly encourages the two peoples to fight and defeat the common enemy -- the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their flunkeys.

the situation of the sacred resistance of the vietnamese, khmer and laotian peoples to the u.s. aggression and for national salvation has never been so good. the common enemy of the three peoples is facing numerous and unsurmountable difficulties and contradictions on the battelfield, right in the united states and in the world. the vietnamese, khmer and laotian peoples are struggling for a just cause. they have a correct line, are animated with an unshakable determination, and possess considerable strength. the brilliant success of the indo-chinese peoples' summit conference, with the historic joint declaration, marks a new and very important development of the patrictic struggle of the three peoples and constitutes a new page in the history of relations of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship among them. the increasing sympathy and support of the world's peoples constitutes a powerful encouragement to the struggle of the three peoples. for the independence and freedom of their countries, for the eternal happiness of their nations, and for fulfilling their noble international obligations toward the friendly peoples struggling for liberation, the three indo-chinese peoples, closely united and enduring sacrifices and hardships, will persistently carry on and step up their fight with the firm determination to sweep the indo-chinese peninsula clean of all

the u.s. aggressors, topple the traitors, lackeys of the united states and secure total victory for the just cause of the three peoples.

done in hanoi, june 7th 1970

president of the democratic republic of viet nam
ton duc thang

head of state of cambodia
samdech norodom sihanouk

CHINA AND CEYLON

Ceylonese Prime Minister Receives Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim of Chinese Embassy to Ceylon

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jun. 10, 1970)

madame sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of ceylon, today received here yang cheng-fan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to ceylon, and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Leader of Czechoslovak Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1970)

m. honusek, leader of the czechoslovak government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived in peking by plane this afternoon for talks on trade for 1970.

he was met at the airport by chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade.

stanislav konousek, czechoslovak ambassador to china, was also present.

CHINA AND NEPAL

China-Nepal Friendship Association Gives Reception Celebrating 50th Birthday of King Mahendra of Nepal

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1970)

the china-nepal friendship association gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 50th birthday of king mahendra bir bikram shah deva of nepal.

attending the reception were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and other members of the embassy.

present were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the departments and organizations concerned including li chiang, hsu yi-hsin, pei shih-chang, fang ke, tang yeh-wen, hsieh huai-ten, ting hsi-lin, chou jung-kuo, wang yueh-hsi and yang kung-su.

ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and ambassador ranadhir subba proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the chinese and nepalese people and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND PERU

Red Cross Society of China Cables Sympathy for Peruvian Earthquake Victims

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1970)

the red cross society of china today sent a cable to the peru red cross, expressing sympathy for the peruvian people affected by the recent serious earthquake. it also remitted 1.5 million yuan (rmb) to help the victims tide over their difficulties. the cable reads:

lima,

the peru red cross,

the red cross society of china is highly concerned upon learning of the serious earthquake in the northern and central parts of peru and of the grave losses suffered by the victimized people. please convey the sympathy of the chinese people and our society to the people in the affected areas.

as an expression of our deep sympathy, we hereby remit 1.5 million yuan (rmb) to help the victims tide over their difficulties.

the red cross society of china
june 9, 1970

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng Continue Talks with Comrade Emil Bodnaras

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, continued talks with comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the rumanian socialist republic, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere today.

participating in the talks from the two sides were:

comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council;

comrade aurel duma, member of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and rumanian ambassador to china.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng Give Grand Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Grand National Assembly and State Council of Rumania Led by Comrade Emil Bodnaras

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1970)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, gave a grand banquet in the banqueting hall of the great hall of the people this evening, warmly welcoming emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the rumanian socialist republic, and all comrades on the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the rumanian socialist republic led by him.

comrades chou en-lai and kang sheng accompanied comrade bodnaras and other comrades of the delegation gheorghe necula, ion circei, dumitru batatia, demeter janos, nicolae ionescu and mircea nicolaescu and ambassador aurel duma into the banqueting hall. at this moment, a loud ovation rose from the hall.

among the guests at the banquet were:

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; dr. ngo hou, member of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame ngo hou; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol; huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china;

kadri hazbiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of interior of albania; xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife;

hoang minh giam, minister of culture of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam; nguyen thuong, former ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to cambodia; bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the d.r.v.n. in china, and his wife; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china;

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife.

present at the banquet were huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading comrades of the departments and organizations concerned.

the banqueting hall was decorated with national flags of china and rumania. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and rumania. comrade kang sheng and comrade bodnaras spoke at the banquet and the band played the national anthems of rumania and china.

in his speech, comrade kang sheng highly praised the rumanian people as a people who have stood up by relying on their own efforts and who have backbone. "the chinese people highly admire the rumanian people for their indomitable revolutionary spirit of persevering in struggle," he said.

comrade kang sheng expressed deep concern over the unprecedentedly serious floods that have recently hit rumania. he said: "we feel as though we were experiencing the same difficulties." he expressed the firm belief that since the rumanian people had been able to withstand foreign interference and threats of aggression over a long period of time, they would surely be able to overcome the temporary difficulties caused by the current natural

disasters and build their country into an even more beautiful land.

comrade kang sheng stressed that armed with mao tsetung thought and tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people would, as always, resolutely fulfil their internationalist duty and firmly support the rumanian people's just struggle to oppose foreign aggression and interference and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

in his speech, comrade bodnaras warmly praised the comradely friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of rumania and china. he pointed out that when rumania was hit by unprecedented floods, the chinese people gave the rumanian people timely, enormous aid. "this is a convincing demonstration of the fraternal solidarity between our two peoples," he said.

comrade bodnaras stressed that as regards the relations between countries, it was necessary to adhere to the principle of equality, mutual respect for national independence and state sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

he condemned imperialism, first of all u.s. imperialism, which, in order to maintain its rule, launched armed aggression against other countries and supported regimes spurned by the people.

also present at the banquet were:

n.p.c. standing committee members: pei shih-chang, wu yu-hsun, chen chi-yu, mao yi-sheng, chi fang, hsieh fu-min, chuang hsi-chuan and chu ko-chen;

leading members of the departments under the party central committee, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: li chiang, wu teh, wu jui-lin, peng shao-hui, fang yi, chiao kuan-hua, han li-yeh, cheng shao-liang, shen chien, yang yu-neng, chu ta-cheng, yang ten-chung, tien wei-hsin, hsuen shao-ching, yuan hua-ping, liu ta-yu, feng hsi-ku, wang an-chu, tu feng, wang hsing, tang ke, wu hsun-to, ma yao-chi, pan yu-hung, yao teh-chieh, hsieh hua, ma jen-hui and ting hsi-lin, and chinese ambassador to rumania chang hai-feng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Comrade Kang Sheng's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Grand National Assembly and State Council of Rumania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1970)

following is full text of the speech made by comrade kang sheng at the banquet in honour of the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of rumania:

dear comrade emil bodnaras,

dear comrades on the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of rumania,

comrades and friends,

at the invitation of the communist party of china and the national people's congress, the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the socialist republic of rumania led by comrade emil bodnaras, member of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and vice-president of the state council, has come to our country for a friendly visit. on behalf of the chinese communist party, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the chinese government and people, i express sincere thanks and warm welcome to them.

comrade bodnaras is an old friend of ours and he has been to china many times. this time he has come to peking at the head of a delegation after visiting our friendly neighbour the democratic people's republic of korea, and this gives us a feeling of particular warmth.

the rumanian people are a people who have stood up by relying on their own efforts. under the leadership of the rumanian communist party, the rumanian people, waging long revolutionary struggles, staged in 1944 the "august 23" armed uprising which overthrew antonescu's reactionary rule, and established a people's political power, thus opening a new chapter in the history of rumania. in the past 25 years, the industrious and brave rumanian people, persevering in a spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have achieved major successes in the cause of building their motherland. the chinese people wish the fraternal rumanian people continuous new successes in the future.

the rumanian people have backbone. in international affairs, the rumanian party and government have consistently adhered to a policy of independence and sovereignty, resolutely opposed foreign interference, control, subversion and aggression and valiantly safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty. those who advocate and practise the theory of "limited sovereignty" have suffered from one defeat after another. the chinese people highly admire the rumanian people for their indomitable revolutionary spirit of persevering in struggle.

recently, rumania has been hit by unprecedentedly serious floods which have brought tremendous difficulties to the rumanian people. although we are thousands of miles away from you, we feel as though we were experiencing the same difficulties. in the struggle against natural disasters, the rumanian party and government leading comrades headed by comrade ceausescu have gone personally to the front and

led the rumanian people and armed forces in waging a tenacious battle against the floods, thus greatly reducing the damage brought about by the floods. there is an old chinese saying: "a nation grows strong by overcoming difficulties." comrade mao tsetung has often taught us that bad things can be turned into good things. comrade nicolae ceausescu has rightly said: "in history, our people experienced untold sufferings and withstood innumerable storms..." "overcoming tremendous obstacles, our nation has developed and become more and more powerful and united." those who gloat over other's misfortunes, are doomed to fail in their attempt to force the rumanian people to succumb by taking advantage of the latter's troubles. we are deeply convinced that since the heroic rumanian people were able to take up arms to overthrow the domestic reactionary rule and have been able to withstand foreign interference and threats of aggression over a long period of time, they will surely be able to overcome the temporary difficulties caused by the current natural disasters and build their country into an even more beautiful land.

distinguished guests from rumania exclamation coming to the east, you have seen with your own eyes that the revolutionary situation is getting better and better in the struggle against u.s. imperialism. unable to extricate itself from its predicament in the war of aggression in south viet nam, the nixon government has brazenly dispatched troops to invade cambodia and resumed the bombing of north viet nam, trying to find a way out by expanding its war of aggression. but contrary to nixon's wishes, the u.s. imperialist expansion of aggression has aroused the furious resistance of the three indo-chinese peoples and has been firmly opposed and condemned by the revolutionary people all over the world. on may 20 our great leader chairman mao issued a solemn statement supporting the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism, and this has given a powerful impetus to the revolutionary struggles of the three indo-chinese peoples and the people of other countries against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys. at present, from korea and japan to indo-china and the whole of southeast asia, the united front against u.s. imperialism has made great advances and all the peoples who persist in anti-imperialist struggle and in revolution are imbued with soaring entnusiasm and strong fighting will. "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" this has become a programme guiding the revolutionary people's struggle.

however, u.s. imperialism and its accomplice will never be reconciled to their defeats. just a few days ago, u.s. aggressor troops stationed in south korea launched rabid attacks on posts of the democratic people's republic of korea along the military demarcation line. then they sent an armed spy ship to intrude into the territorial waters of the democratic people's republic of korea. this is a new war provocation against the korean people made by u.s. imperialism after it created the incident of "pueblo" spy ship and the espionage plane incident. the chinese people resolutely condemn the u.s. imperialist provocations and firmly support the fraternal korean people's just struggle in repulsing u.s. imperialism. the korean people's experience in struggle shows that u.s. imperialism is nothing to be afraid of and that so long as one dares to fight, all provocations and aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys can be defeated.

the rumanian people have consistently supported the three indo-chinese peoples and other peoples in the east in their struggles against u.s. imperialism. rumania is one of those countries which were the earliest in recognizing the royal

government of national union of cambodia. the rumanian communist party and the rumanian people warmly support chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20. the chinese government and people highly appraise this just stand of the rumanian government and people.

in the long years of revolutionary struggles, the chinese and rumanian peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other and forged a profound militant friendship on the basis of the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for territorial integrity, mutual respect for state sovereignty and independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and on the basis of proletarian internationalism. in recent years, the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have greatly developed. now, the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of rumania led by comrade bodnaras has come to our country for a friendly visit. this will certainly further strengthen the fraternal friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries. the fraternal rumanian people can rest assured that armed with mao tsetung thought and tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people will, as always, resolutely fulfil their internationalist duty and firmly support your just struggle to oppose foreign aggression and interference and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

now i propose a toast

to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and rumania,

to the prosperity of the socialist republic of rumania,

to the health of comrade ceausescu,

to the health of comrade maurer,

to the health of comrade bodnaras and all the other comrades of the delegation led by him,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of the other comrades and friends present

here exclamation

Comrade Bodnaras' Speech at Peking Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Grand National Assembly and State Council of Rumania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1970)

following is full text of the speech made by comrade emil bodnaras at the banquet comrades chou en-lai and kang sheng gave here in honour of the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of rumania:

esteemed comrade chou en-lai,

esteemed comrade kang sheng,

esteemed comrades and friends,

gentlemen,

first of all, i would like to express the deep satisfaction and happy feelings of the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the socialist republic of rumania which has the honour to visit the people's republic of china at the kind invitation of the communist party of china and the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and has brought the best friendship and respects of the rumanian people to the great chinese people.

allow me to convey the warm and friendly salute of internationalist solidarity of the working class, peasants, intellectuals and the entire people of rumania, the central committee of the rumanian communist party, the state council of the socialist republic of rumania and comrade nicolae ceausescu himself to the glorious chinese communist party headed by esteemed comrade chairman mao tsetung, to you and the other distinguished party and government leading comrades of the people's republic of china and to the entire chinese people.

i would like to take this opportunity to express sincere thanks to the communist party of china and the outstanding representatives and personages of the people's republic of china for giving us such a cordial reception upon our arrival and to the diplomatic corps in peking for their welcome to our delegation. in particular, i would like to say that we are deeply moved by such warm and friendly sentiments shown us, the envoys of socialist rumania, by the thousands of people of peking. we look upon this as a demonstration of the mutual friendship, esteem and respect between our two peoples and their common desire for the daily strengthening and development of the lasting and unbreakable friendship between the two countries.

the friendly and comradely unity between the revolutionary forces of rumania and china and between the two peoples has deep roots in history. with deep sympathy, the working people of our country showed concern for the long heroic struggle waged by the chinese people against imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries and for national and social liberation. the chinese people and the chinese communist party made tremendous contributions to the defeat of fascism and militarism. their struggle against the japanese aggressors was an important component of the mighty campaign waged by all the forces who had risen to oppose the aggressors and to strive for freedom and a dignified life. the victory of revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china was a

decisive turning point in the several thousand years of history of china, a tremendous contribution to the change of the balance of world forces in favour of the liberation struggles of the people of various countries, and the most important event of progress in our times after the great october socialist revolution.

in the period after liberation, under the leadership of the long-tested chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people, with their inherent wisdom, courage and creative ability, have achieved outstanding successes in developing industry, agriculture, science and technology, in strengthening national defence and in carrying out the socialist construction of your great country. the entire rumanian people hail with deep satisfaction the news of the launching of the first man-made earth satellite by the people's republic of china and regard this achievement as an indisputable manifestation of the high level of the development of china's science and activities of various departments, a great progress of mankind and civilization and, above all, a new proof of the superiority of socialism in the world and a factor in the strengthening of the forces of socialism, progress and peace.

i wish to express the most sincere and warmest congratulations on all these achievements and, on behalf of the rumanian people, i sincerely wish you continuous new successes in the future in material and spiritual creation and along the road of the socialist construction of your great motherland.

esteemed comrades and gentlemen exclamation led by their communist party, the rumanian people have scored important achievements in their creative labour. they are working for the realization of the resolutions of the 10th congress of the rumanian communist party, which has formulated a programme for building a multifariously developed socialist society. the guiding policy of this programme provices for the continued realization of industrialization and the all-sided development and modernization of agriculture at a sustained pace, the application of scientific progress to various departments and the raising of the people's living standard on this basis. in the future, we will do our best to pay attention to strengthening the ties between the party and the masses, absorbing the masses into leadership over public affairs, strengthening the functions of the socialist state and enhancing national defence capabilities.

as you are aware, just when our people are going all out to fulfill these inspiring tasks, our land has been hit by unprecedented floods. ruthless inundations have taken a toll of human lives and brought tremendous material losses to our national economy. however, under the party's call, the millions of citizens of our country -- the fighters of our army, members of our patriotic guardsmen, workers, peasants of cooperatives and intellectuals -- standing up like one man, have valiantly fought against the natural disasters and unfolded extensive activities for helping the afflicted people and are firmly carrying out work for rehabilitation and the restoration of normal life.

these difficult conditions have further tested our people's profound loyalty to the party and the socialist motherland. at the same time, our people are aware of the warm support extended to them by the people of the socialist countries and many friends from abroad. i would like to express warm gratitude to the chinese people for their sympathy and their timely and tremendous assistance given to us in these circumstances. this is a convincing demonstration of the fraternal solidarity between our two peoples.

of other countries and even carrying out armed aggression. in the strategy of u.s. imperialism, the revival of german militarism in europe and japanese militarism in asia occupies an important place; the attempt to drag japan into various military treaties under the aegis of the united states and make it play a major role in the imperialist plan of aggression in asia is a cause for anxiety.

the rumanian people and government express solidarity with the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia and give full support to the struggle waged by the khmer people under the leadership of head of state norodom sihanouk and the royal government of national union of cambodia. we demand the withdrawal of u.s. troops from taiwan which is an inalienable part of the great socialist china; we demand the withdrawal of u.s. troops from south korea and indo-china. we support the vietnamese and korean peoples in their struggle to realize their aspirations for national reunification. the heroic vietnamese people, and today the fraternal peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia, have set a brilliant courageous example of daring to win victory, which forcefully shows that however strong the aggressors may be, the people who fight for a just cause, for the defence of national existence and national independence and for the defence of the fruits of revolution are invincible.

we are firmly for the withdrawal of israeli troops from the occupied arab land, for the satisfaction of the legitimate national interests of the palestinian people and for the ensurance of the independent development of the peoples in this area.

the socialist republic of rumania and the rumanian communist party hold that the people's republic of china, with her immense material resources and manpower, is playing a most important role in contemporary international life and in the struggle against imperialism and for freedom, socialism and peace. we maintain that without the participation of people's china, no major international issue can be settled; we firmly stand for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from this organization. at the same time, rumania stands for the unconditional admission into this organization of the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam and the german democratic republic.

we hold that so long as there exists in the world the imperialists who pursue a policy of aggression, control and interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, there remains the danger of a new war. therefore, we must maintain high vigilance and enhance our defence capabilities.

at the same time, we believe that the mighty anti-imperialist forces in the world today can frustrate the schemes of the imperialist war bloc and win peace.

esteemed comrades and gentlemen,

strong ties of friendly and comradely cooperation have been forged between the two peoples, two parties and two countries of rumania and china. we point out with satisfaction that the relations between the socialist republic of rumania and the people's republic of china are continuously developing in the economic, political, cultural, scientific, technological and other fields. the development of these relations conforms to the interests of our two countries, world socialism and peace. we consider that the visit of

the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the socialist republic of rumania to the people's republic of china is aimed at consolidating and strengthening the relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples, and reinforcing our unity through our common efforts.

in this connection, i propose a toast

to the everlasting friendship between the rumanian and chinese peoples, between the rumanian communist party and the chinese communist party, and between the socialist republic of rumania and the people's republic of china.

to new victories of the chinese people and the prosperity of the people's republic of china,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of comrades chou en-lai and kang sheng,

to the health of the other party and government leaders of the people's republic of china,

to the health of the distinguished representatives from various countries accredited to peking, and

to the health of all the others present here exclamation

Comrade Bodnaras and Other Distinguished Rumanian Guests See Films in Peking in Company of Kang Sheng and Other Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1970)

comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the rumanian socialist republic, and the other comrades of the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the rumanian socialist republic led by him saw three chinese and one rumanian documentary films here this evening. the chinese films reflected the chinese people's efforts in building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and in courageously and tenaciously conquering natural disasters by adhering to the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts and displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. the rumanian film showed the heroic rumanian people's fight against the current unprecedented floods.

the distinguished rumanian guests were accompanied by kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council;

kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; leading comrades of the departments and organizations concerned li chiang, wu teh, wu jui-lin, peng shao-hui, fang yi, chiao kuan-hua, han li-yeh, cheng shao-tiang, shen chien, yang yu-heng, chu ta-cheng and ting hsi-lin; and chinese ambassador to rumania chang nai-feng.

rumanian ambassador to china aurel duma and other embassy members were present.

this morning, some members of the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the socialist republic of rumania and the entourage of the delegation, accompanied by comrade huang tso-chen, visited the huangtukang people's commune on the outskirts of peking. in the afternoon, they visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill in the company of comrade li chiang. the rumanian guests were warmly received by the chinese workers and commune members.

THAILAND

Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand Calls on Thai People to Unite and Defeat Thanom-Praphas Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 9, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of thailand in an appeal to the nation issued recently exposes the crimes of the thanom-praphas clique in following in the steps of u.s. imperialism by sending troops to invade cambodia and calls on the thai people to unite and defeat the traitorous thanom-praphas clique, the "voice of the people of thailand" reported yesterday.

the appeal said: having clandestinely sent troops to invade cambodia, the thanom-praphas clique decided on june 2 to openly dispatch troops to intrude into cambodia. this is another brazen, traitorous act taken by the thanom-praphas clique to render services to u.s. imperialism in expanding its war of aggression in indo-china and to commit aggression against and massacre the cambodian people in accordance with nixon's policy of "using asians to fight asians."

the appeal said that the thanom-praphas clique is selling out thailand to u.s. imperialism, rendering services to it, doing evils everywhere and intervening in and waging aggression against neighbouring countries. together with the "malaysian" reactionaries, it is suppressing the malayan people. it has committed accomplice troops to the war of genocide in south viet nam and allowed u.s. aircraft to take off from thai bases to bomb the democratic republic of viet nam and laos. it has sent many battalions of accomplice troops to the aggressive war in laos. and now, it has sent troops to invade cambodia and allowed large numbers of u.s. troops to stay in thailand. all these are serious calamities to the people of thailand.

the appeal said: the thanom-praphas clique, acting in the interests of u.s. imperialism and the handful of members of the clique, is recklessly bringing grave evils and calamities to the country and people. under such conditions, we thai

people must unite and rise in struggle and resolutely oppose the u.s.-thanom clique. we thai people must take every practical step in our struggle to oppose, expose, curb and resist the u.s.-thanom clique, coordinate our actions with the struggle of other patriotic and democratic elements and with the people's war of the thai people's liberation army which is seizing more and bigger victories in the broad countryside so as to overthrow the rule of the traitorous thanom-praphas clique and drive u.s. imperialism completely out of thailand.

in conclusion, the appeal pointed out that the thanom-praphas clique is the ferocious enemy of the thai people and at the same time the enemy of the people of the neighbouring countries. it has met with opposition and denunciation by the people at home and abroad. it is bound to land itself in a more and more isolated position. in face of the fierce blows dealt by the thai people, the traitorous thanom-praphas clique will inevitably perish.

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CAMBODIA

Pnom Penh-Sihanoukville Route Cut

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, June 15, 1970)

The Cambodian Liberation Army liberated the provincial capital of Kampong Speu yesterday. It was an important battle.

The Cambodian Liberation Army, fighting a people's war, does not attach much importance to the capture or loss of a city or place. But because the city has greater strategic significance, the battle deserves attention.

The port that provides Pnom Penh, the Cambodian capital, a link with the outside world is Sihanoukville in its southwest. At the time the Lon Nol clique launched its coup d'etat, the US sent an arms ship to a Cambodian port and, deliberately declaring that the crew of the ship had mutinied at sea,had the arms unloaded for the support of the Lon Nol clique. The port where the ship docked was Sihanoukville.

Kampong Speu province lies between Pnom Penh and Sihanoukville. A wide and level highway that links the two places runs through Kampong Speu province. The provincial capital is only 30 miles from Pnom Penh.

The liberation of Kampong Speu city shows that the Cambodian Liberation Army can advance on Pnom Penh at any time and cut Pnom Penh's important link with the outside world at any time. Foreign news agency reports say that Pnom Penh has only two weeks' supply of gasoline. If the route is cut for a long time,the threat will be greatly increased.

The Cambodian Liberation Army can now move in big strides about the whole battlefield. Yesterday it liberated Siem Reap by the side of Angkor Wat. Today it liberates Kampong Speu of Sihanoukville. Tomorrow it may liberate any place along the Mekong River. It firmly grasps the initiative in its hands, fully demonstrating the strength of people's war.

Nixon, Rogers and the like talk freely about the withdrawal of American forces from Cambodia. In truth that is only a cover for the expansion of the war of aggression against Cambodia. The Saigon-Pnom Penh-Bangkok puppet axis is being formed. Even if the American forces are withdrawn, the war will not stop in Cambodia under Nixon's sinister scheme of "Using Asians to fight Asians."

However, can the cannon fodder provided by the puppet axis win the war in Cambodia? Of course not. When the running dogs are unable to win, American forces will once more appear on the scene. This is the law of "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again and fail again till extinction." US imperialism can take no other way out. (Shih Chün-yü)

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SIHANOUK VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

Sihanouk's Visit To North Korea

(Hong Kong Hsin-wan Pao, June 15, 1970)

Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, has been invited to visit North Korea. When he left Peking yesterday by train for Pyongyang, he was seen off by Premier Chou En-lai and several thousand others. Han Nien-lung, a Vice Foreign Minister, would accompany him up to the Sino-Korean border town of Tantung.

This is Sihanouk's second visit to a friendly country since the inauguration of the Royal Government of National Unity of Cambodia. Last time he went to North Vietnam.

This visit to North Korea is of great significance. It will make the relations between Cambodia and North Korea closer than ever. North Korea has recognized the new government of Sihanouk and severed relations with the Lon Nol clique by recalling its diplomatic personnel from Pnom Penh.

North Korea supports Sihanouk's anti-US struggle as well as the anti-US struggle of the people of the three Indochina countries--Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. As a result of this common stand, the large area from North Korea to China to the three Indochina countries, joined by mountains and rivers, is now united, which greatly strengthens the international anti-US united front.

On the other hand, China and the three countries of Indochina also support North Korea in its struggle against the attempt of US imperialism and the Japanese reactionaries to revive Japanese militarism. It is mutual support.

In compliance with the wishes of US imperialism, the revived Japanese militarism is actively intervening in Cambodia and gradually developing its external expansion. In this sense to oppose Japanese militarism is also support for the people of the three countries of Indochina.

"People of the world, unite and defeat the American aggressors and all their running dogs!"

This solemn statement and great call of Chairman Mao is generating a great pushing force. The situation of the anti-US struggle is getting better and better. (Yang Chu)

* * *

Looking at Indochina Through the 20th Anniversary of the Korean War

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, June 16, 1970)

While the 20th anniversary of the Korean War is approaching, Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, has set off the day before yesterday for Pyongyang on a state visit at the invitation of the Korean government.

Korea is in the Korean Peninsula in Northeast Asia, while Cambodia is in Indochina in Southeast Asia. These two countries are far away from each other geographically, but the people of these two countries are facing similar problems.

Twenty years ago, Korea was invaded by US imperialism and fought an anti-US war which lasted three years. To date, US imperialism has never discontinued its threat to Korea.

Today, 20 years after that, Cambodia is also facing a similar aggression by US imperialism, and the liberation Army and the people's armed forces of Cambodia are also waging a dogged fight and they are determined to drive, and have the confidence in driving, the US army of aggression and all its running dogs out of Cambodia.

Facts in the past 20 years have proved that US imperialism means war. It stages aggression everywhere and makes trouble everywhere, it carried out provocation in Northeast Asia yesterday and sets fire in Southeast Asia today, fully showing itself as the deadly enemy of the people of all Asian countries.

Facts in the past 20 years also show that US imperialism which looks like a huge monster is, in essence, a paper tiger which is very weak internally. The people of all countries definitely can defeat it if they dare to take up arms to struggle against it. A weak nation can defeat a strong one, a small nation can defeat a big one.

Twenty years ago, the children of the Korean and the Chinese people fought shoulder to shoulder. At that time, US imperialism called together the flunkey armies of 16 countries, whereas there was a population of only 10 millions or more in the north of Korea and the new China had been established for less than a year. But, at the end of the three years of the Korean war, it was nobody else but the representative of the US army of aggression who, waving a white flag, came to Panmunjom to sign a truce.

In less than ten days, that is, on the 25th of this month, it will be the 20th anniversary of the aggression launched at the 38 degree parallel by US imperialism and of the war launched by the Korean people in defense of their country. It is precisely when the people of the three Indochinese countries have won brilliant victories in their war against US and for national salvation that Sihanouk visits Korea. This certainly is a very meaningful act.

At the end of last year, Nixon and Sato published a joint statement, hinting that US and Japan would step up collaboration, in a frenzied attempt to intensify aggression against Korea, China and Indochina, a territory that extends from Northeast Asia to Southeast Asia. Korea has sharpened its vigilance against the rebuilding of Japanese militarism; the Sato government also is rabidly trying to poke its nose into Indochinese affairs. Therefore, Sihanouk's visit this time to Korea will play an active role in promoting unity against US imperialism and Japanese militarism. (By Shih Chün-yü)

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REMOLDING THE WORLD OUTLOOK

Wuhan University Perseveringly and Tightly Grasps Revolutionary Mass Criticism, Greatly Promoting Revolutionization of Thinking of Its Teachers and Students

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 6, 1970)

> Some teachers and students of Wuhan University thought that as the revisionist line for education had been criticized repeatedly, further criticism against it would be pointless.
>
> The following report tells how the revolutionary committee of the University and the workers' Mao-thought propaganda team stationed there corrected the erroneous point of view.--SCMP Ed.

(Based on NCNA Wuhan, June 4) The Party committee of Wuhan University and the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in this university lead the revolutionary teachers and students of the whole university to study conscientiously the series of Chairman Mao's directives about carrying out proletarian revolution in education, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and perseveringly and to continuously heighten their consciousness of continuing revolution, thereby giving an impetus to the flourishing development of educational revolution.

Wuhan University is a multi-department university. In the past, it was long dominated by bourgeois intellectuals and was poisoned very deeply by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education. After entering this university, the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team armed the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students with Chairman Mao's

great idea of the proletarian revolution in education and carried out revolutionary mass criticism against the revisionist line of education. An excellent situation of surging vitality emerged in the educational revolution throughout the university.

In and after October last year, the propaganda team led some teachers and students deep into the factories and villages to carry out educational revolution, to accept re-education from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and to perseveringly take the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Meanwhile, the university also established ten factories and formed ties with more than 20 factories and mining enterprises, so as to let its teachers and students go regularly to the factories to participate in productive labor. This greatly changed the former situation of this university being alienated from the proletarian politics, from practice of production and from the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. A profound change took place in the thinking of the revolutionary teachers and students of the whole university.

When the educational revolution and the revolutionary mass criticism developed in depth, a few teachers and students held that there was nothing left to be criticized after the reactionary line of education had been criticized repeatedly. Therefore, some classes and grades did not tightly grasp the revolutionary mass criticism and only did so by fits and starts.

In view of this situation, the university's revolutionary committee and the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in this university promptly organized the broad masses of teachers and students to study Chairman Mao's brilliant directives about revolutionary mass criticism and the proletarian revolution in education, to sum up their experience in revolutionary mass criticism, to regard the achievements as positive and to find shortcomings. They also led the teachers and students to denounce the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education promoted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, to show how they had been poisoned by the revisionist line of education, and to talk about the great significance of tightly grasping revolutionary mass criticism.

In this way, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students learned deeply that only by perseveringly, unswervingly and tightly grasping revolutionary mass criticism and totally eliminating the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of education would it be possible to carry out the proletarian revolution of education well. With their thinking enhanced, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students went further to step up a warm upsurge of revolutionary mass criticism.

In the course of educational revolution, the university's Party committee and the propaganda team continuously educated the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students in the struggle between the two lines and led them to review the history of educational revolution in this university in 1958.

In 1958, after great leader Chairman Mao had inspected Wuhan University and given very important instructions, an upsurge of the mass movement of educational revolution was stepped up throughout the university. Later, however, as a result of sabotage by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, the earth-shaking movement of educational revolution was stifled.

After reviewing this history, all teachers and students heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. The revolutionary teachers and students understood that Chairman Mao's teaching, "there is no construction without destruction," was a great truth. They realized that only by thoroughly destroying the old ideology and old system would it be possible to firmly establish the new ideology and the new system.

In view of the new characteristics of the class struggle at various stages of the educational revolution and the living ideas emerging among the teachers and students in different periods, the university's Party committee and the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in this university roused the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth. The persistent and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism gave a great impetus to the revolutionization of the thinking of the teachers and students and pushed forward the fast development of the educational revolution.

The educational revolution is a revolution touching the people to their very souls. In the course of educational revolution, ths university's Party committee and the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team organized the broad masses of teachers and students to study repeatedly great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The change of world outlook in something fundamental," and his other teachings, led them to examine the different expressions of the bourgeois world outlook in different periods and to extensively expose the danger of the bourgeois world outlook in relation to the actual conditions of the educational revolution and their thinking, and to grasp the important points and carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth. After going through the criticism against the bourgeois world outlook, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students continuously heightened their consciousness of remolding their thinking.

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Revolutionary Committee of Lüta Municipal Architectural Design Institute Uses Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" As Its Guideline To Grasp the Remolding of the World Outlook of Engineers and Technicians

- Penetrating development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation heightens their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and further confirms the orientation of serving the workers, peasants, soldiers and socialism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 5, 1970)

(NCNA Shenyang, June 4) With the help of the workers-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the Institute, the revolutionary committee of the Lüta Municipal Architectural Design Institute used Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" as its guideline to grasp energetically the remolding of the world outlook of the engineers and technicians and help them further confirm the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and socialism. This effectively promoted the ideological revolutionization of the engineers and technicians.

The principal responsibility of this institute was the survey and design of civil engineering projects such as municipal construction and construction of highways and bridges. Most of the engineers and technicians were trained in old schools. Poisoned by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in the past, some of them harbored bourgeois ideas of personal fame and profit. They often proceeded from personal fame and profit when designing. They pursued fine appearances of the projects without paying attention to their function. This brought about great waste of money to the state.

The first job the revolutionary committee of the office undertook after it was founded was to analyze carefully the ideological conditions of the engineers and technicians. They came to the conclusion that the loss of orientation and deviation from practice in designing work in the past were mainly due to the fact that there were problems concerning the standpoint of the engineers and technicians, their feelings and purpose of work. The most fundamental cause was, however, the fact that their bourgeois world outlook had not been thoroughly remolded and that the question whom they were to serve was not solved well.

Consequently, to do a good job in the revolutionization of designing work, the ideological revolutionization of the engineers and technicians must first be grasped well to help them transform their world outlook. Grasping the three links of "study, display and criticism" tightly, the revolutionary committee of the institute organized the engineers and technicians to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

with a view to solving problems existing in designing work and the living ideas in their heads, expose the crimes of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and penetratingly develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. This brought about immediate results.

This design institute once designed a high-class "guest house." Some of its rooms were priced as highly as a hundred yuan a day. It was here that the revolutionary committee of the institute held the on-the-spot criticism meeting. The engineers and technicians were organized to use this "guest house" as a living target for the examination of ideology, feeling and standpoint and for energetic repudiation of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This heightened everybody's consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Many engineers and technicians were deeply touched and said: We shall lose our direction and end up serving capitalism in our designing, if we do not clarify the orientation of serving the workers, peasants, soldiers and socialism. They unanimously indicated that they wanted to follow the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers resolutely and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers for the rest of their lives.

After clarifying the orientation as to whom to serve, the revolutionary committee of the institute followed Chairman Mao's teachings in this connection and actively organized the engineers and technicians to penetrate deep into the first line of production. They learned from the workers and peasants, considering them as their teachers, as well as transformed their world outlook as they engaged in designs and construction during the course of receiving re-education from the workers and peasants.

Part of the engineering technicians of this institute took up the responsibility of the design of a civil engineering project. During the course of construction a three-way pipe had to be connected to the drainage line but the flow of water must not be interrupted. The engineers and technicians shut themselves up in the house for a few days trying to find a method. But they failed to produce any plan. Later workers were invited to hold a meeting, in which a feasible method was mapped out in only a few minutes, thus solving this problem.

The revolutionary committee of this institute grasped this incident and organized the engineers and technicians to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching pointed out in the "Talks": "If we consider ourselves masters of the masses and noblemen sitting on top of 'low-grade people,' we shall become people unwanted by the masses no matter how capable we are. In this way we shall have no future." They energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of getting a veneer of gold by laboring" and his "theory of the masses lagging behind" in connection with ideologies. This make them realize that to move their standpoint truly over to the side of the workers, peasants, and soldiers and the side of the proletariat it is not enough to "place the body" alone on the site. The fundamental question is to "place the heart" there and honestly become students of the working class. From then on they self-consciously invited old workers to give their views after a design assignment

was received; invited old workers to give guidance and assistance during the course of designing; and invited old workers to examine and revise the designs after they had been completed. This way of operation effectively promoted the ideological revolution of the engineers and technicians as well as speeded up the progress of designing and the quality of work.

At the beginning of this year this institute received an assignment to design a factory for the manufacture of soap powder. Later engineers and technicians came to the site of construction with their baggage to struggle together with the workers. During the design of a ventilation system for a manufacturing process in which poisonous materials were involved, there were two different opinions. Some of the people held that since the materials involved were highly poisonous, natural as well as mechanical ventilation should be used simultaneously and in addition a row of windows should be installed on the roof. According to this design, investment must be increased and the time required for construction must also be lengthened. But another group of people held that natural ventilation was sufficient as long as preventive measures were stepped up on the machinery of production.

Now which view was correct? The engineers and technicians went to the masses to solicit views from them in connection with this question. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Save every penny for the sake of war and the revolutionary cause" the workers proposed that as long as proper measures were adopted the health of the workers could be protected without any need for mechanical ventilation. The workers also brought forth many feasible preventive measures on the spot. The workers' devotion to revolution deeply educated the engineering design personnel. They said: The working class is always our teacher. We can achieve nothing without the help of the working class!

As a result of the regular penetration deep into sites of construction to engage in designing, the ideological revolutionization of man was speeded up and the revolutionization of designing was also effectively promoted. This institute fulfilled all design tasks assigned to it last year and this spring ahead of schedule.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

A New Generation in Wu-lan-pu-ho Desert

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 4, 1970)

> An undisclosed number of educated youths left their urban homes last year for Inner Mongolia, where they settled by the edge of a desert.
>
> The following story tells how they fought hard under difficult conditions and built their homes and grew wheat in the desert.--SCMP Ed.

Under the guidance of great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant idea, "It is very necessary for educated youths to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," a large group of educated youths have since last year come to Wu-lan-pu-ho desert in the area where the Yellow River bends in Inner Mongolia. On the uninhabited dunes and depending on their own efforts they found an enterprise through hard struggle, changing the outlook of the desert.

Settling Down in the Storm

In summer last year, the educated youths stepped on Wu-lan-pu-ho Desert. Spread before them was a boundless area of sand dunes where weeds throve. They cleared away the weeds and levelled the dunes and set up a simple shed on the brink of the desert.

The summer sun is scorching in Wu-lan-pu-ho Desert. The shed in which the educated youths lived was like a steamer for cooking. At noon, the hot sun was shining above and the sand below was scalding, so that it was impossible for one to take a rest in it. When night fell, the mosquitoes flew about in the shed and their biting kept the educated youths from sleep. The youths sat around the kerosene lamp and studied Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly-read articles" word by word. They made up their minds to endure hardship for the revolutionary cause and to find happiness in overcoming the hardships.

The weather in the desert was highly variable. At one moment, it was intolerably hot, and at another moment, there was a sudden downpour of rain. It was already late one night when the thunder woke everybody and the rain water kept flowing down from the roof of the shed. Hsu Yen-chun, an educated young woman, recalled that the cement which had just been transported to this spot was placed in another still more crudely built shed. Immediately, taking with her a plastic sheet, she ran to where the cement was stored. Other students also took their raincoats and woolen blankets to cover the cement. When the strong wind blew up the plastic sheet, they climbed up the bags of cements and weighed the plastic sheet down with their bodies.

The rain became heavier. The more than 100 ducklings which had been brought here a few days ago were drenched in the rain. The educated youths took the ducklings in their bosoms one after another to the kitchen, put them on the oven and made fire to warm them. Meng Hsiu-hua, an educated young woman, put in her bosom the several ducklings which were stiffening with cold, and fed them with water and feed by means of a small spoon. Through this emergency rescue work, all these ducklings were saved. When they had finished packing the things, the shed in which they lived was flooded with water ankle deep, and their beddings were soaked with dirt and water. Braving the rainstorm, they loudly sang revolutionary songs, ushering in the dawn after the storm.

When day broke, rain was still falling. The educated youths again started their intense fight of the day. It was in this way they passed the whole summer in the shed and braved the tests of rainstorms time and again. Working with only their hands, they built one new house after another. Now, they have moved into the bright and tidy new houses which they built with their own hands. But, they still keep the small shed in which they lived when they first arrived. They often get together in this small shed to study Chairman Mao's great teaching about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and use it to encourage themselves to preserve the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle forever.

"Fountain of Happiness"

The first problem which had to be solved in the desert was supply of water.

When they came to Wu-lan-pu-ho Desert, the educated youths couldn't obtain water. They walked a long way before finding a pool in the midst of dunes where weeds throve. This pool was stagnant and at the bottom was black and stinking mud. They adopted all possible means and dug a small pit of three to four meters deep beside this pool and let water fill this pit. They used the water in this pit for drinking, cooking and washing. Because the water in the pool contained much alkali, many of them got stomach troubles.

In the face of tests by hardships, they were not disheartened but studied Chairman Mao's great teaching time and again: "The establishment of the socialist system has opened for us a road to our ideal, but our industrious labor is still needed to realize our ideal." They decided to sink a well by their own effort, so as to solve the problem of water supply.

They dug a big pit measuring 6 feet long and 4 feet wide in the beach. When they had dug the pit to a depth of more than 2 meters, the loose sand kept pouring into the pit, so that they could go no further with the digging. They went everywhere to seek advice from the experienced poor and lower-middle peasants in the neighborhood and learned from them the method of digging wells in the desert.

Under the guidance of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they started again to dig a well. Twelve of the educated youths who were physically strong formed a shock team to dig the well. To harness the quicksand, they at first dug a big hole in the quicksand, put a wooden basin in it and heaped up bricks in a circle on the basin, and then started to dig further down. In this way, the wooden basin with the bricks on it would sink in the course of digging, and the quicksand would be kept outside the circle of bricks.

The weather outside the Great Wall was so cold at the end of September that the wind seemed to pierce one's bones. Comrades of the shock team wore shorts and stood barefooted in the bottom of the pit. Their legs were numbed with cold. But, none of them would come out of the pit for warmth. Educated youth To Chin-fang suffered from arthritis. He felt stabbing pains at his knee-caps after his legs were soaked in cold water for some time. His face turned white and big drops of sweat covered his forehead. Other comrades persuaded him to come up and warm himself. But he remained in the pit and said firmly: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

When the wooden basin was sinking, the two pieces of rope tying the bricks on the wooden basin broke suddenly. The quicksand on all sides pressed down on all sides and there was the possibility of the circular wall of bricks on the wooden basin collapsing at any moment. Risking the danger of being buried in quicksand, the several educated youths at the bottom of the well loudly recited: "I am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death.'" Brandishing their iron spades, they fought continuously.

A well of fresh water measuring more than 5 meters deep was sunk eventually. On the red-letter day marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, the educated youths drank for the first time fresh and cool water from the well in the desert. To commemorate this fight, they unanimously decided to name this fresh-water well "Fountain of Happiness."

Their Red Hearts Are Warm Like Fire

The weather became cold suddenly in autumn in Wu-lan-pu-ho Desert. The educated youths could spare no time yet to make doors for the houses they had newly built. A few educated young women, including Huang Li-li and Wang Hsiu-hsia, immediately decided to cut weeds in the pool of water, dried the weeds in the sun and wove door curtains with the weeds. They went to the pool and started cutting weeds. But the weeds on the pool side were too small and too short for weaving a durable door curtain. They decided to cut weeds which were taller than a man and grew in deep water. They collected three logs of wood and fastened them together with a piece of rope and made a simple raft. Then they put the raft in the water and used wooden rods to push the raft to where the water was deep.

They steered the raft to the reeds and cut the reeds with their sickles. Suddenly, one of them, out of a moment's carelessness, dropped her sickle into the water. Huang Li-li thought to herself: "The sickle is a weapon in the hard struggle for building an enterprise. We must get it back by all possible means." She jumped into the water, although others tried to stop her from doing so. The water was icy cold in October. She was in the water reaching neck deep. Her face turned blue with cold. Setting her teeth firmly, she pulled her feet out of the mud, dived to the bottom of the water, groped about in the mud and eventually found the sickle amid the reeds.

Others hastily pulled her up the raft and wanted to send her back to the beach to change her clothes. With a red heart as warm as fire, she firmly refused to come to the beach. She took the sickle and started cutting reeds again.

After a few days' intense fight, the educated young women get enough reeds and spread them on the sand for drying in the sun. When the reeds had been dried, they learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants the technique of weaving a door curtain with reeds. By virtue of their red hearts and their hard work and without spending any money, they smoothly solved the problem of cold-preventing equipment before the advent of the cold current. A new curtain hung on the door of each of the newly-built houses.

Pledging To Reap a Bumper Harvest in the Desert

The first spring of the seventies was precisely a very busy season for the educated youths to reclaim wasteland and sow seeds. To carry out Chairman Mao's great directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," they decided to grow wheat in the desert.

Under the leadership of old peasants, they chosed a plot of relatively levelled land amid the sand dunes. Because this plot had long remained uncultivated, a thick layer of white alkali lay on the surface. A layer of sand must be spread on this alkaline land before crops could be planted in it.

Spreading a layer of sand over more than 100 mow of alkaline land called for arduous labor. After carrying sand for a few days running, the educated youths had their shoulders bruised. Their shoulders ached intolerably once a carrying pole was put on them. But, none of them gave a sign of pain. T'ao Jui-hua, an educated young woman from Hangchiahu area, Chekiang, had her shoulders swollen seriously. But as soon as she recalled Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Our hope is placed on you," she was filled with revolutionary vigor. Every time she carried a basket, she did it vigorously and always went before others. When talking about what they had learned from doing labor, she said: "Only when we have iron-like shoulders shall we be able to carry the heavy load of the Chinese revolution and world revolution."

To conduct water from the Yellow River lying more than 100 li away for irrigation, they went to the wasteland lying 20 li away to dig a canal. The leadership decided not to let the young women take part in this job, considering that they had to walk 50 li to and back and,in addition, this was heavy manual labor. However, this annoyed the young women. They wrote copies of statements firmly asking for permission to participate in the fight. The leadership was deeply touched and approved their demands.

The educated youths dug a canal in the wasteland lying more than 20 li from the place where they were stationed. There was difficulty with water supply. The food had got cold when it was sent to them. When they got hungry, they ate a bite of cold and hard bread. When they were thirsty, they broke the ice on the surface of the pool and put some ice chips in their mouths. They said happily: "To make the desert take on a new look, we are warm at heart although what we eat and drink is cold."

A month and more later, green sprouts sprang from the wheat seeds the educated youths had sown, water from the Yellow River flowed along the newly-built canal into the wheat fields, and the rows of newly-planted willows had already taken on a new green look. The Wu-lan-pu-ho desert which had been dormant for many years seemed to be filled with vitality. Now, the educated youths are fighting intensively. They are determined to reap the first bumper harvest in agriculture in Wu-lan-pu-ho desert.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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SALT PRODUCTION

East China Saltfield Mechanizes Production

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 11, 1970)

workers and technicians of the tsingtao salt administration, working in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have made machinery for work in salt fields and they have transformed an old salt field. this has made it possible for the tungfeng salt field under this administration to mechanize its production of salt from sea water.

this experience was popularized at a national conference on the mechanization of salt production convened here recently.

the tungfeng salt field has been worked for several hundred years. after liberation, the workers put forward thousands of rational proposals and made a hundred or so models for innovations in order to end the backwardness in producing salt. but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi suppressed most of the revolutionary proposals, and conditions of production remained essentially backward.

the workers and revolutionary technicians of the tsingtao salt administration, holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, made a sweeping criticism during the great proletarian cultural revolution of liu shao-chi and his agents' crimes in sabotaging mechanized salt production. this aroused them to greater enthusiasm to rely on their own efforts to make machinery for salt production. determined to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland, the workers made up their minds to transform the salt field and radically change the process of producing salt.

the repair factory under the tsingtao salt administration produced only shovels, push carts and similar implements, and naturally had a host of difficulties when it was asked to make a complete set of salt-producing machinery. the workers and revolutionary technicians mercilessly criticized liu shao-chi's "theory that the masses are backward", his slavish comprador philosophy and other counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies. this steeled their will to overcome every difficulty by pooling the wisdom and strength of the collective.

with the help of the tientsin tangku salt refining research institute, the factory's workers, revolutionary technicians and cadres formed a "three-in-one" scientific research group which went to work at the salt field while doing research. it designed a salt harvesting machine, which is important in producing salt from sea water. the workers made about one hundred experiments, tackled many knotty technical problems, and within a very short period produced a salt harvesting machine that is small, light and easy to operate.

the "three-in-one" group worked in the thorough-going revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. the bucket wheel conveyor they made had a 1.5 square metre platform weighing ten tons. when it was welded together, there were no machines to finish it off. using a tool holder cutting machine by hand, the workers finished the surface by making several thousand rounds of this huge machine part.

since they had no big press at hand to make the scraper of the salt-harvesting machine and the shovel of the salt-heaping machine, the workers hammered them into shape from 3 to 5 mm thick steel sheets. this factory has designed and made more than 40 machines in three years, to mechanize salt production.

in the meantime, the workers started to transform the salt field. the original field was small and not level. it had a thick layer of mud and was not suitable for mechanized production. after repeated discussions, they mapped out a plan. the original evaporating pans were constructed of puddled clay which could hardly stand washing by sea water and cost a lot to be repaired every year. this time the workers made use of local resources and constructed the pans of ridged rock, which is durable and economical.

the workers practised strict economy in the course of the construction. they made full use of existing equipment, including old things and waste, thus saving 400,000 yuan in investment for the state. in less than two years, they transformed the old field, which consisted of more than 600 small rough pieces, into a big level ground covering more than 20 square kilometres.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", the revolutionary masses have completely changed the old production technology and accumulated experience in producing fine salts after making repeated experiments in accordance with the structure of the salt field and weather conditions. a new and fully mechanized salt field has been created in an area with very poor soil and weather conditions which produced low-grade salt. now productivity is more than 15 times that of hand work, and the salt produced is of high quality. the workers have made a big contribution to the country by these achievements.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CONGO (K)

Leader of Congolese (K) Patriotic Armed Forces Acclaims Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1970)

a responsible member of the congolese (k) patriotic armed forces in a recent statement warmly acclaimed chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism.

he said that the historic and solemn statement issued by chairman mao, the greatest marxist-leninist of the present era, is a most powerful ideological weapon, which has further deflated the overbearing arrogance and frenzied ambition of u.s. imperialism, and greatly encouraged and boosted the morale of the revolutionary forces and the oppressed people and nations, particularly the people in indo-china, palestine and the congo (k) who are standing at the forefront of raging people's war, dealing heavy blows at the most ferocious u.s. fascist-imperialists.

he said: "the support given by chairman mao tsetung, the respected and beloved outstanding teacher of the world proletariat, to the struggle of the people of various countries against imperialism and the united states, and his vehement denunciation of u.s. imperialism's aggression in various parts of the world, particularly its despicable aggression in indo-china, have fully expressed the dauntless and militant will of the world's people against u.s. imperialism, shown the correct orientation of their revolutionary struggle and strengthened their firm confidence in the final victory over the domestic and foreign enemies by surmounting every difficulty."

he said that chairman mao has scientifically pointed out in his statement: "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle." innumerable facts have proved the correctness of this teaching of chairman mao's. u.s. imperialism has committed ruthless aggression, intrigues and political murders against the peoples of the world -- for instance, the congolese (k), palestinian and indo-chinese people; nonetheless it has revealed itself as a paper tiger, a colossus with feet of clay, throughout the world, particularly in viet nam, laos and cambodia.

he condemned u.s. imperialism for stepping up its penetration, interference, aggression, expansion and control in africa in an attempt to establish its cruel neo-colonialist rule over africa. he said: "such a fate has befallen the people of the congo (k) under the hitlerite dictatorial rule of mobutu, who is the most faithful and docile running dog of u.s. imperialism."

he said: the people and the fighting forces of the congo (k), inspired by the great truth set forth by chairman mao that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun", are carrying out a long-term armed struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey mobutu and for national independence. with great joy, they warmly hail the new and great militant

call which chairman mao issued to all revolutionaries and oppressed people and nations in the world. the people and the revolutionary forces of the congo (k) fully support this solemn statement of chairman mao.

he added: in their revolutionary armed struggle, the congolese (k) people have to fight against not only u.s. imperialism and its lackey, but also the despicable and heinous soviet revisionist social-imperialism. this is because soviet social-imperialism is peddling everywhere its dangerous and counter-revolutionary capitulationist lines, such as pacifism, peaceful co-existence, economism, class collaboration, in an attempt to carve up the globe and place the african people under the domination of imperialism, neo-colonialism and social-imperialism. "we should not let our future generations live in a land carved up, dominated and neo-colonised."

he went on: encouraged by invincible mao tsetung thought and imbued with revolutionary zeal and optimism, the people and all revolutionaries in the congo (k) are determined to give full support to the heroic indo-chinese and arab people and take effective and efficient actions in accordance with the revolutionary theory on people's war so as to bring about a vigorous development of the anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. revolution in the congo (k).

the responsible member of the congolese (k) patriotic armed forces concluded his statement with the slogans: "victory or death exclamation" "long live invincible mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Trade Unions Confederation Leader and Workers Acclaim Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Jun. 10, 1970)

a leader of the congolese trade unions confederation and congolese workers have warmly acclaimed the solemn statement by the great leader chairman mao in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. they pointed out that chairman mao's statement has shown the orientation of struggle to the world people and greatly encouraged the fighting will of the people of small countries.

anatole khondo, general secretary of the congolese trade unions confederation said in an interview with hsinhua: chairman mao made a clear and concrete analysis of the world revolutionary situation. the statement pointed out explicitly to the revolutionary masses their orientation of struggle at present and the way to wage struggle.

he said that chairman mao's thesis "revolution is the main trend in the world today" has enacted the broad masses to raise higher their consciousness in struggle and be brave in making revolution. despite their difficulties, the revolutionary masses can defeat u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, irrespective of the population and size of a country and in spite of the fact that nuclear and modern weapons are at the disposal of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

he continued, chairman mao pointed out: "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." he went on, "ours is a small country. but our fighting spirit and our determination of daring to win enable us to defeat the evil forces and imperialism."

referring to the indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. imperialism, he said: "the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian people are sure to defeat u.s. imperialism and reaction because the three peoples are determined to struggle against imperialism and are high in political consciousness."

the thought of chairman mao is the most brilliant thought illuminating the way of the world revolution. it helps the oppressed masses to take up arms and take part in struggle and achieve liberation. armed with the thought of chairman mao, the revolutionaries fear neither imperialism -- the colossus with feet of clay -- nor the possible difficulties lurking in our way forward. we must rely on invincible mao tsetung thought and advance courageously.

at a discussion on chairman mao's solemn statement, congolese workers stated excitedly: we acclaim with boundless joy and elation chairman mao's statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. they said: everytime chairman mao issued a statement, we felt greatly encouraged. we feel that chairman mao is nearer and nearer to us in the struggle against imperialism and for a better future.

the workers felt enormously elated when they were studying chairman mao's following brilliant thesis: "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." a worker said with joy: chairman mao said all these as though in exclusive reference to the people of small countries like our congo. this is a tremendous encouragement to and a mighty strength for us. chairman mao pointed out to us the road we should take in the struggle against u.s. aggression. another worker said: our small people's republic of the congo has foiled the coup d'etat staged by u.s. imperialism through its lackey kiganga. that fact has eloquently borne out the correctness of the thesis of chairman mao mentioned above. a third worker said that u.s. imperialism and its lackeys will continue to launch aggression and carry out subversion against our country, but we dare to struggle and dare to take up arms. the 700 million chinese people are the reliable backing of the indo-chinese peoples as well as the trusted friends of the congolese people. we have full confidence in the future of the struggle.

the workers said, it is the greatest happiness for the world people to live in the era of the great and invincible mao tsetung thought. sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on mao tsetung thought. chairman mao's statement is a lighthouse illuminating the road of struggle of the world people. we are convinced that final victory certainly belongs to us so long as we respond to the call of chairman mao: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

with respect and esteem, these congolese workers wished chairman mao a long, long life.

CONGRATULATIONS ON EARTH SATELLITE

Greek Organization, Guyanese Party Greet China's Success in Launching Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1970)

the central organ of the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist front of the greeks abroad and a representative of the working people's vanguard party (marxist-leninist) of guyana have recently sent messages to the great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china enthusiastically greeting china on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite.

the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist front of the greeks abroad pointed out in its message that this success of china's is another victory achieved by the fraternal chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china. "it is not only a victory of the chinese people, but also an important contribution to the life-and-death struggle being waged by the world's people against u.s. imperialism, its allies of every description and its lackeys, and against modern revisionism." the message added that "every victory of china is a new defeat for imperialism and a new victory for the progressive people all over the world."

in a message expressing warm congratulations on china's success on behalf of his party, a representative of the working people's vanguard party (marxist-leninist) of guyana said that the achievement has come as a terrible blow to u.s. imperialism and the soviet revisionists and has exposed the lies they fabricated about china's great proletarian cultural revolution. it demonstrates that "once a people secure their liberation from their exploiters, how they can improve their formerly backward country into a powerful nation." finally the message said: "we are confident that with the study and correct application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought we will be successful in liberating the guyanese people."

CHINA AND NEPAL

Ambassador Subba Gives Reception in Peking Celebrating 50th Birthday of King Mahendra of Nepal

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1970)

ranadhir subba, ambassador of the kingdom of nepal to china, gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 50th birthday of king mahendra bir bikram shah deva of nepal.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and others.

ambassador ranadhir subba and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the reception which was permeated with friendship between the people of china and nepal.

in his speech, ambassador subba recalled the achievements gained by nepal in all fields since king mahendra assumed

control of state affairs in person. he said that nepal firmly adhered to the foreign policy of non-alignment and neutrality laid down by king mahendra. "we seek for friendship with all countries irrespective of their social systems; we don't concern ourselves with the internal affairs of any country, and permit none to interfere with ours," he added.

the nepalese ambassador said: "with the people's republic of china our relation is of the friendliest nature. china understands and respects our policy of non-alignment and neutrality. our relation is based on mutual trust, an understanding of each other's difficulties, and a respect for each other's views. we have found china to be a good neighbour and a true friend. highly as we value her considerable economic aid for the development of our country, we appreciate still more highly the spirit behind her aid. chinese experts and technicians working on different projects in nepal are models of good and correct behaviour; they are good ambassadors of china in nepal."

the ambassador praised the chinese people for having raised their country, which was considered backward only twenty years ago, to the present height. "we feel sure that under the guidance of their great leader chairman mao tsetung, who led them to the present height, the chinese people will grow stronger and more prosperous," he said.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "the nepalese people have a glorious tradition of defying brute force, daring to struggle and resisting imperialist aggression. since his majesty king mahendra assumed control of state affairs in person, the nepalese government and people have waged unremitting struggles against foreign interference and expansionism in order to safeguard their state sovereignty and national dignity, and have won marked successes. in international affairs, the nepalese government has adhered to a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment and is playing an important role in international life. the chinese government and people firmly support the just struggle of the nepalese government and people to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to oppose imperialism and expansionism."

the chinese vice-premier said: "china and nepal are friendly neighbours. there exists a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. since our two countries won independence and established formal diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have steadily developed and grown stronger. china and nepal have different social systems but on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, our two countries have formed friendly and good-neighbourly relations, we have smoothly settled the boundary question and concluded a treaty of peace and friendship, and the economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges between our two countries are also daily on the increase. these relations between china and nepal have set a good example of friendship and solidarity between afro-asian countries."

vice-premier li hsien-nien continued: "tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 700 million chinese people, warmly responding to the call of our great leader chairman mao, firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the three indo-chinese peoples and the people of all countries against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and firmly support the just struggles of the oppressed people and oppressed nations to safeguard national independence and win national liberation. we will certainly unite with the people of the world and fight together with them to the end to defeat the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys."

present at the reception were leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including wang shu-sheng, li chiang, han nien-lung, pei shih-chang, tien wei-hsin, yen chun, li chung-chi, tsui ping, liang pu, pan yen, fang ke, li tung-cheng, wang an-chu, tu feng, hsieh huai-teh, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, tao chi, chung ping-chang, chung yueh, tu hsing-yuan, liu shao-wen, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, chang tzu-liang and ting hsi-lin.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended.

Chairman of Nepal Sixth Youth Sports Preparatory Committee Receives Chinese Table-Tennis Team Manager

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 10, 1970)

h.r.h. basundhara bir bikram shah deva, chairman of the nepal sixth youth sports preparatory committee, today received chao hsi-wu, manager of the chinese table-tennis team, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

basundhara expressed gratitude to the chinese government for sending a table-tennis team to visit nepal on the occasion of the celebration of the 50th birthday of king mahendra. he said that the nepalese players will learn a great deal from the chinese players this time. chao hsi-wu said that this is a good opportunity to learn from each other.

present at the reception was wang tse, chinese ambassador to nepal.

this afternoon, chao hsi-wu called on separately the vice-chairman and the general secretary of the nepal sixth youth sports preparatory committee.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Palestinian Leaders Warmly Hail Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 10, 1970)

leaders of some palestinian nationalist organizations, in their interviews with hsinhua in cairo or damascus, warmly hailed chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20 as a tremendous inspiration to the palestinian people in their armed struggle.

abu lutuf, a leader of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh), said: "the great leader chairman mao's statement is a great support to the world people in their struggles against imperialism and the u.s. aggressors now engaged in wars of aggression. the statement expresses china's revolutionary stand towards all national liberation movements and shows that china remains on the side of the peoples of the world fighting for independence and the liberation of their land from the aggressors."

chairman mao's statement is an important document in support of the just cause of the palestinian people to defeat the u.s.-israeli aggressors, he added.

hasam khalib, responsible member of saeka commandos in charge of political affairs, said: "the solemn statement of chairman mao is of great historic significance. it is a tremendous encouragement to our armed struggle against the aggression of u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism."

"the palestinian people, the indo-chinese people and the people in the rest of the world are linked together. they support and encourage each other in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and for national liberation," he went on. "final victory surely belongs to the people if only the world people unite as one and take up arms to fight bravely against the enemy."

nayef hawatmeh, secretary general of the central committee of the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine, said: "chairman mao's great historic statement is a great inspiration to the palestinian people in their armed struggle against u.s. imperialist and israeli zionist aggression. it further strengthens the militant friendship between the chinese and palestinian people."

he said that his front attaches great importance to the experience of the chinese revolution and that the palestinian guerrilla fighters are studying hard chairman mao's works, especially his great theory on people's war. as a result of the study and drawing experience from the chinese revolution, he said, we have taken up arms and are waging armed struggle against the enemy. we firmly believe that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

he said: "chairman mao points out: 'u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle.' we know very well the schemes hatched by the four powers and their so-called peaceful solution. we are convinced that by waging a protracted people's war we will smash all the schemes and intrigues against our revolution and win final victory."

mahmoud khalidi, director of the office of the palestine liberation organization in damascus, said: "the statement of chairman mao's will push the world liberation movement to a new height. we salute the great leader chairman mao exclamation"

he said: we support the struggle of the three peoples in indo-china because we consider their struggle as associated with ours and regard their victory as ours.

he said: "as chairman mao has said, it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world; and a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. these theses of chairman mao's are very correct. we palestinian people are determined to persevere in armed struggle and are confident of our victory. take my boy for instance. he is only seven years old, but it is already his wish to become a commando fighter. many palestinian families want to have more of their sons join the commandos. we are prepared to fight a protracted war from generation to generation. we will certainly win final victory."

abu sami, director of the office of the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine in damascus, said that chairman mao's statement is a call to the world revolutionary people which has a special value to us palestinian people. we will persevere in armed struggle according to the great

revolutionary thesis put forth by chairman mao in his statement: "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." this great revolutionary theory will become a great material power mobilizing all people to strike u.s. imperialism down to the ground.

abu sami expressed support for the struggle of the three indochinese peoples against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

in conclusion, abu sami said: "i salute the great leader chairman mao tsetung, and thank the chinese people for their consistent and firm support to the struggle of the palestinian and other arab people."

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Piao Receive Comrade Bodnaras and Other Rumanian Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1970)

our great leader comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon received comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the rumanian socialist republic, and all comrades on the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the rumanian socialist republic led by him.

members of the delegation who were received are: gheorghe necula, member of the r.c.p. central committee, vice-chairman of the grand national assembly and first secretary of the ilfov county committee of the r.c.p.; ion circei, member of the r.c.p. central committee, head of the organization department of the r.c.p. central committee and secretary of the grand national assembly; dumitru balalia, member of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the grand national assembly's permanent committee for people's councils and state administration; demeter janos, vice-chairman of the national council of the front of socialist unity, deputy to the grand national assembly and member of the bureau of the council of the working people of hungarian nationality; nicolae ionescu, deputy head of the foreign relations department of the r.c.p. central committee; and mircea nicolaescu, ambassador of the ministry of foreign affairs.

chairman mao and vice-chairman lin warmly shook hands with comrade bodnaras and the other rumanian comrades in welcome. together they posed for photographs.

chairman mao and vice-chairman lin had a long, cordial and friendly conversation with comrade bodnaras.

chairman mao and vice-chairman lin were accompanied on the occasion by chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; chen po-ta, member of the standing committee of the political

bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

rumanian ambassador to china aurel duma was also present.

Rumanian Ambassador to China Duma Gives Grand Banquet for Visit to China of Rumanian Delegation Led by Comrade Bodnaras

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1970)

rumanian ambassador to china aurel duma gave a grand banquet in the banqueting hall of the great hall of the people this evening for the visit to china of comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the rumanian socialist republic, and the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the rumanian socialist republic led by him.

attending the banquet on invitation were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee.

among the guests were: dr. ngo hou, member of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

a warm applause broke forth when comrade bodnaras, ambassador duma and other rumanian comrades entered the banqueting hall with comrades chou en-lai, kang sheng,

huang yung-sheng, li hsien-nien and kuo mo-jo.

national flags of rumania and china hung in the hall. comrade bodnaras and comrade chou en-lai spoke at the banquet which was marked by an atmosphere of warmth and friendship between china and rumania.

in his speech, comrade bodnaras pointed out: the delegation's visit is a powerful reflection of the friendship and solidarity between the rumanian and chinese peoples, of the relations of cooperation between the two parties and two countries of rumania and china on the basis of equality and mutual respect and of the still more effective coordination in political, economic, scientific, technological and other fields.

he said: "we assure you that, after we return home, we will convey to the rumanian people the strong impressions we have received in your great country and the chinese people's greetings of fraternal friendship. you may rest assured that the rumanian people will forever remain a reliable friend of the chinese people and socialist china."

in his speech, comrade chou en-lai said that the visit to china of the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of rumania led by comrade bodnaras had made new contributions to the further strengthening of the revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and rumania.

comrade chou en-lai said: "the rumanian comrades may rest assured that in the common revolutionary cause the chinese people will always stand together with the rumanian people, and the two peoples will give support and assistance to each other."

both speeches were punctuated by warm applause. after the speeches, the national anthems of china and rumania were played.

also present at the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, wu yu-hsun, chen chi-yu, mao yi-sheng, chi fang, hsieh fu-min, chuang hsi-chuan and chu ko-chen;

leading members of the departments under the c.p.c. central committee, chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including li chiang, wu teh, wu jui-lin, peng shao-hui, fang yi, chiao kuan-hua, han li-yen, cheng shao-liang, shen chien, yang yu-heng, chu ta-cheng, yang teh-chung, tien wei-hsin, hsueh shao-ching, yuan hua-ping, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, wang an-chu, tu feng, wang hsing, tang ke, ma yao-chi, pan yu-hung, hsien hua, ma jen-hui and ting hsi-lin, and chinese ambassador to rumania chang hai-feng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Comrade Emil Bodnaras' Speech at Banquet Given by Rumanian Ambassador to China Comrade Duma

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1970)

following is full text of the speech made by comrade emil bodnaras at the banquet given by rumanian ambassador to china comrade aurel duma:

respected comrade chou en-lai,

respected comrade kang sheng,

respected comrades and friends,

gentlemen,

i wish to thank you most sincerely for kindly attending this banquet upon our invitation. concluding our present visit now, we are particularly honoured and glad to welcome you, outstanding party and government leaders, all the other chinese friends present and the distinguished diplomatic envoys in peking as our dear guests. i take this opportunity to express once again the high respects, sympathy and internationalist solidarity of the rumanian people for their friends and comrades-in-arms the great chinese people.

we hold that the visit of the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the socialist republic of rumania in the people's republic of china upon the kind invitation of the central committee of the chinese communist party and the national people's congress of the people's republic of china is rich in impression and in its fruits for the development of the relations between our two parties and two countries and for the strengthening of rumanian-chinese friendship.

during our stay in peking, the members of our delegation visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill, the huangtukang people's commune and other economic, social and cultural establishments. all that we have seen have enabled us to have a more complete impression of your remarkable progress in your work for the industrialization of your country, in your reorganization of the chinese villages on the basis of socialism and the modernization of agriculture and in your advancement of the achievements of modern science and technology to the level as strikingly manifested in the launching of china's first man-made earth satellite. all this shows how great is the creative power and how inexhaustible is the ability for construction of your great people known for thousands of years for their industriousness, earnestness and creative spirit. upon the victory of revolution, the energy of the great chinese people was liberated and turned to the great goal of building a powerful and prosperous socialist state. the high political consciousness, sense of organization, deep confidence in their own strength, discipline and loyalty to the socialist motherland and the cause of proletarian internationalism of the chinese working class and all the chinese working people have left with us a most fine impression. all this bears testimony to the work done by the glorious chinese communist party, which is the leading force of chinese society. it is a party tempered both in the struggle against imperialism and internal enemies and on the construction front, a party which is closely rallied around the central committee elected at the ninth national congress headed by the great son of the chinese people, the long-tested leader comrade mao tsetung.

in his report to the party's congress last year, comrade lin piao pointed out: "the ninth national congress of the communist party of china will be a congress with a far-reaching influence in the history of our party." proceeding from this correct appraisal, the rumanian communist party and the rumanian people express their deep conviction that the 700 million chinese people will advance from victory to victory under the leadership of the chinese communist party.

our delegation's visit here is a powerful reflection of the friendship and solidarity between the rumanian and chinese peoples, of the relations of cooperation between the rumanian communist party and the chinese communist party and between the socialist republic of rumania and the people's republic of china on the basis of equality and mutual respect and of the still more effective coordination in political, economic, scientific, technological and other fields. comrade ceausescu pointed out in his report to the tenth congress of the rumanian communist party: "the rumanian communist party and the socialist republic of rumania give a special appraisal to the relations with the communist party of china and the people's republic of china; in future we will continue our activities for the multilateral development of the friendship and cooperation between our two parties and two peoples." our party and people are resolutely carrying out this guiding line laid down at the party congress.

this visit has given us an opportunity for an extensive exchange of views with the delegation of the chinese communist party on questions of bilateral relations and on international issues of interest to our two parties and countries. i would like to express the rumanian side's great satisfaction with these particularly useful and highly fruitful talks. we believe that this useful exchange of views has enabled us together to add another brick to the foundation of continued development of rumanian-chinese relations. this is in accord with the fundamental interests of the two peoples and the cause of socialism and the interests of the victorious advance of the cause of socialism in the world.

as an active member of the world front of anti-imperialist forces, the rumanian communist party and socialist rumania attach great importance to the role played by the people's republic of china in the international struggle to frustrate the attacks by imperialism on the independence and sovereignty of the people of various countries and to win security and peace in the world. with the recent intensification of u.s. acts of aggression in southeast asia, this role has become all the more important. we would like to take this opportunity to express our most resolute condemnation of the expansion of the war of aggression against the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia. the indo-chinese peoples are carrying out a courageous struggle to defend their national survival and the sacred right to decide their own destiny and settle their own domestic problems independently free from any foreign interference. this is a just legitimate cause. just as comrade mao tsetung said in his statement of may 20, 1970 which has caused strong repercussions in our country, "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."

during this visit, we were honoured and particularly happy to meet samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. our conversations fully verified our conviction in the victorious struggle waged by the khmer people under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal

government of national union of cambodia. we firmly believe that the united struggle of viet nam, laos and cambodia will certainly be victorious exclamation

as you know, our delegation also paid a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. we had warm meetings with the working people. we had a valuable exchange of views with comrade kim il sung, the long-tested leader of the korean workers' party and the korean people, as well as other party and government leading comrades. we consider this an important contribution to the consolidation of the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the rumanian communist party and the korean workers' party and between the socialist republic of rumania and the democratic people's republic of korea. here we reaffirm our all-out support to the korean people's just cause for the reunification of their fatherland.

in the future, the rumanian communist party and socialist rumania will also fight for the development of friendship, alliance and cooperation with all socialist countries and work resolutely to oppose imperialism and realize the aspirations of all peoples for independence, progress and peace.

while we bid farewell to you now, the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the socialist republic of rumania has had the special honour to be received this afternoon by the great leader of the chinese communist party and the chinese people, most respected chairman mao tsetung and his comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao. we express our deepest thanks for this. the strong impression of this reception is unforgettable. this reception once more testifies to our common desire and determination to further strengthen the friendship between our two parties and two peoples and to unswervingly contribute to the great cause of socialism, social progress and peace. we assure you that, after we return home, we will convey to the rumanian people the strong impressions we have received in your great country and the chinese people's greetings of fraternal friendship. you may rest assured that the rumanian people will forever remain a reliable friend of the chinese people and socialist china.

we once again thank you for your hospitality and sincerely wish you complete success in your work and struggle.

i propose a toast

to the everlasting friendship between rumania and china,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of premier chou en-lai and comrade kang sheng,

to the health of the other party and government leading comrades of the people's republic of china,

to the health of the distinguished representatives from various countries accredited to peking, and

to the health of all others present here exclamation

Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech at Banquet Given by Rumanian Ambassador to China Duma

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 11, 1970)

following is full text of the speech made by comrade chou en-lai at the banquet given by rumanian ambassador to china aurel duma for the visit to china of the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of rumania:

respected comrade emil bodnaras,
respected comrades on the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of rumania,
respected comrade ambassador duma,
comrades and friends,

just now, comrade bodnaras has spoken many warm and friendly words about our party and country and the chinese people, and i wish to express sincere thanks on behalf of the chinese communist party, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and the chinese government and people.

during the visit of the rumanian delegation, comrade mao tsetung and comrade lin piao met comrade bodnaras and the other distinguished guests from rumania. our two sides held cordial and friendly talks in mutual trust and exchanged views on matters of common concern, and positive results have been achieved. your visit has made new contributions to the further strengthening of the revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and rumania.

we are very happy to note that in recent years, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and rumania have steadily developed and become strengthened. the relations between our two countries are based on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for territorial integrity, mutual respect for state sovereignty and independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and on proletarian internationalist mutual support and mutual assistance. we both are firmly opposed to the practice of power politics between nations. some people slanderously accuse us of "nationalism". actually, it is under the guise of opposing so-called "nationalism" that they are interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, trampling upon their sovereignty and plundering their wealth, and have even moved troops into the territory of other countries for naked military occupation. what they have been doing is out-and-out big-power chauvinism and hegemonism.

at present, the european peoples are generally concerned about the question of peace and security in europe. such concern is fully understandable. twentyfive years have elapsed since the end of world war ii, but large numbers of foreign troops are still stationed on the territory of many european countries which are placed under the domination of this or that military bloc. at the same time, with the support of u.s. imperialism, the danger of the revival of west german militarism has become ever more serious. in these circumstances, how can there be any talk about peace and security for the european peoples? the european peoples have come to realize more and more clearly that in order to ensure peace and security in europe, it is imperative to oppose aggression, interference and control by u.s. imperialism and its accomplice and their utilization of

military blocs for division of spheres of influence and oppose the revival of west german militarism. comrade ceausescu has rightly said, "a people who have won independence and freed themselves from the yoke of domestic and foreign oppressors through hard struggle will never give up their fruits, but will defend, consolidate and continuously develop these fruits." the rumanian government and people have consistently opposed the bullying of small countries by a big one and have made many efforts for peace and security in europe, and the chinese government and people express their admiration and support for this.

respected rumanian comrades exclamation you have made a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and in our country at a time shortly after the chinese and korean governments issued a joint communique condemning the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, when the korean people have victoriously repulsed the armed provocations by u.s. imperialism and its puppets, when the cambodian head of state samdech sihanouk has paid a successful visit to the democratic republic of viet nam, which has further strengthened the militant unity of the three indo-chinese peoples, and when the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos are winning continuous victories in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we peoples of china and rumania are elated and inspired by this excellent situation. the days are gone forever when imperialism could trample small nations underfoot at will and dominate the world. in his statement of may 20, chairman mao tsetung pointed out: "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." we believe that the industrious and brave rumanian people, persevering in the policy of self-reliance and independence and sovereignty, will certainly win continuous new victories in their struggle to oppose foreign interference, safeguard national independence and build up their motherland.

respected comrade podnaras, as the delegation headed by you is about to leave for home, you are kindly requested to convey the cordial greetings of comrade mao tsetung, comrade lin piao, the central committee of the chinese communist party, the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress and the chinese government to comrade ceausescu, comrade maurer and the other leading comrades of rumania as well as the cordial greetings of the chinese people to the rumanian people. the rumanian comrades may rest assured that in the common revolutionary cause the chinese people will always stand together with the rumanian people, and the two peoples will give support and assistance to each other.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and rumania,

to the prosperity of the socialist republic of rumania,

to the health of comrade ceausescu,

to the health of comrade maurer,

to the health of the other leading comrades of the party and government of rumania,

to the health of comrade podnaras and all the other comrades on the delegation led by him,

to the health of ambassador duma,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions present, and

to the health of our other comrades and friends present. exclamation

END

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